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 VOL. VII NO. 286 FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1982 DHUL QA'DA 22, 1402 A.H. TWELVE PAGES

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Dutch coalition
 A center-right coalition government appeared likely in the Netherlands after Dutch voters tilted to the right in the legislative elections, handing spectacular gains to the conservative Liberal Party. — Page 12

Iranian pilgrims run riot

JEDDAH, Sept. 9 (SPA) — Iranian pilgrims clashed with police at the Holy Prophet Mosque Wednesday after the Asr (afternoon) prayers, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman said that as worshippers were dispersing after early afternoon prayers at the Holy Prophet Mosque in Madinah, Wednesday, a group of Iranian pilgrims massed together. Among them were some maimed persons and they were carrying pictures of Khomeini. Police intervened to stop the rally, took the pictures and dispersed the demonstrators.

It is noteworthy, the spokesman added, that Khomeini's representative had assured Saudi Arabia's officials that nothing of that sort will happen. But unfortunately, his promise did not hold.

Gunmen fall to Swiss bait

BERN, Sept. 9 (R) — Police stormed the Polish Embassy here Thursday after a three-day siege and captured all four gunmen responsible for its takeover after tricking them into accepting a food box that really contained an explosive.

The five hostages still held by the gunmen were freed unharmed in the operation which started with the triggering of the explosive by remote control. Steel-helmeted police commandos charged the building and shortly afterward emerged, pushing three of the occupiers out at gunpoint, hands in the air.

They were seen wrestling another man dressed in paramilitary clothing to the ground and handcuffing him. Then the hostages staggered, dazed and confused, out of the villa-style building and were whisked away in a police armored car, witnesses said.

The occupiers, who took over the embassy without a shot, Monday, had threatened to blow it up, with the hostages and themselves, unless martial law in Poland was lifted and political prisoners were released. The blast which started their downfall Thursday was set off from a van parked near the embassy, Justice Minister Kurt Furgler told a press conference.

Furgler, who led the crisis group handling the siege, said the Swiss government decided Wednesday night to storm the building after negotiations with the group's leader showed no hope of persuading him to extend a deadline of 10 a.m. Friday for the satisfaction of his demands.

Furgler identified the leader as Florian Kurczyk, a 42-year-old Pole who served a nine-year jail sentence in Austria for taking three hostages in a jewelry shop in Vienna. (Continued on back page)

Arab leaders adopt general peace plan

Major parts to stay secret



VICTORY: The Arab leaders came out after the 12th Arab summit at Fez Wednesday. Seen from left are Algerian Foreign Minister A. Taleb Ibrahim; Sheikh Issa bin Salman Al-Khalifa of Bahrain; Sheikh Shihab Touini of Oman; Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan of UAE; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti; Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamed Al-Thani of Qatar; King Hassan II of Morocco; King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia and Palestine leader Yasser Arafat—making victory signs; King Hussein of Jordan; and President Ali Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen.

FEZ, Morocco, Sept. 9 (AP) — Arab leaders adopted a plan for a general Middle East peace settlement Thursday but avoided any explicit reference to the possible Arab recognition of Israel, delegation sources reported.

The Arab summit meeting ended three days of intensive secret debate on the issue at 2.30 a.m. (local and GMT) with the adoption of the first joint Arab peace plan since the creation of Israel in 1948.

The summit was expected to end with a formal closing session and publication of a final communique later in the day. But Shah Zadah, spokesman for Jordan's King Hussein, said major parts of the peace plan would be kept secret. The chiefs of state and ministers of 20 Arab states spent many hours in closely guarded secrecy since Monday discussing peace plans proposed by President Reagan, King Fahd, and Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba.

Reagan's plan for an autonomous "domestic authority" in the West Bank in association with Jordan was not formally on the agenda, but overshadowed the discussions, the sources said. "The Reagan plan gave grounds for the hope that the United States is seriously prepared to discuss a genuine settlement for the first time," a high Moroccan official commented.

The proposals finally adopted were close to the Fahd Plan. But the sources, which requested anonymity, said the summit proposals were intended as an initial bargaining position in the gradual approach to a Middle East settlement.

The sources said the proposals reflected some of the views of hard-liners such as Syria's President Hafez Assad, and insisted on recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the "sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people. The sources said the summit decided to dispatch several top Arab leaders including PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to major world capitals to explain the Arab position.

It was not immediately clear whether the leaders due to take the Arab case to President Reagan would include Arafat. The commando leader's appearance in Washington could cause acute embarrassment to Reagan who has consistently refused to recognize the PLO or have any dealings with it.

In the early hours of the morning, the sources said, the Arab leaders agreed to drop an earlier offer to negotiate a mutual and simultaneous recognition between Israel and (Continued on back page)

IMF bares grim global picture

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (R) — Delegates from the world's poorest countries left a meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank Thursday to go home to the harsh reality of their tottering economies.

After eight days of speeches, meetings, parties and dinners, most did their best to be cheerful. "It's been a very fruitful meeting," said the finance minister of impoverished Costa Rica, Federico Vargas. Like many other Third World ministers, Vargas spent most of his time in Toronto asking IMF officials and bankers for more credit.

The debt crisis of the developing countries and fears of a global financial collapse provided the main themes of the meeting, held in one of Toronto's largest luxury hotels.

Worries about Mexico's financial problems were uppermost in the minds of both government officials and bankers. One local restaurant owner was said to have instructed his staff to refuse payment by credit card from Mexican customers. But many other countries were also wrestling with problems caused by huge debts and lack of funds.

"I've hardly left the hotel," said Sudanese Finance Minister Ibrahim Moneim Mansour. Sudan failed to pay banks \$22 million in interest last June, and has had a loan from the IMF cut off as a result. For most of the IMF meeting, Mansour was locked in a succession of intense private talks with officials and bankers.

During the formal sessions of the meeting, one Third World finance minister after another told a tale of woe caused by high interest rates, economic recession and slumping exports.

Reagan vows to go ahead

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan told Israel, in a private letter to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, that he intends to stick to his plan for Palestinian self-rule even if it is rejected by Israel.

Reagan made these remarks while assuring Begin last week that his peace plan for the Middle East is fair, balanced and offers the best hope for peace in the region. If Israel accepts it, Reagan informed Begin, he will seek a reopening of the stalled autonomy negotiations and probably send U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz to the area.

Reagan refused to say what specific steps he might take if Israel refused to go along with his proposals. They would give Palestinians control of land and "internal security" on the West Bank and in Gaza.

Reagan's views were contained in so-called "talking points" attached to his Aug. 31 letter to the Israeli leader. They expanded on the public statement the president made to the nation the next night.

Testifying before the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee, Secretary of State George P. Shultz pledged Thursday that the Reagan administration will exercise "dogged determination" in its push for Arab-Israeli negotiations toward a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Shultz appealed for congressional support of the Mideast peace plan announced last week by the president. "In launching this initiative, the president has said that he would stay fully involved and fully committed to the principles he enunciated," Shultz said.

Referring to U.S. mediation which led to evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Lebanon, Shultz said: "I pledge to you that we will be exercising the creativity, the persistence and the dogged determination to succeed which marked the successful effort in Beirut." Shultz urged Congress to "stay with the president in his determination to sustain this effort and to look for the long-term, just solution."

Meanwhile, State Department officials said Wednesday they were caught by surprise when Begin proposed an early general election in May or June as a plebiscite on the future of the occupied territories.

Egypt to be wooed back by order of summit

FEZ, Morocco, Sept. 9 (AFP) — Arab leaders meeting here have decided to send a delegation to Cairo to discuss the possible reintegration of Egypt into the Arab League with Egyptian officials, conference sources said here Thursday.

The decision was taken on the recommendation of Sudanese President Jaffar Numeiri with the support of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, sources added. A request by Numeiri for Egypt's immediate reinstatement was rejected by the summit. Both the composition of the Arab League commission and the date of its reported mission were not available.

Meanwhile, SPA reported from Cairo that Egypt has suspended trade relations with Israel. SPA said it was learned that the Egyptian authorities had stopped all commercial dealings with Israel.

The Egyptian government issued strict instructions banning contacts with Israeli companies both in the private and public sectors. Deals already concluded have also been suspended. No explanation for the measures was immediately available.

Turkish attaché shot

ANKARA, Sept. 9 (AP) — An unidentified assailant Thursday shot and killed Turkey's administrative attaché at the consulate in Burgas, Bulgaria, the foreign ministry announced.

A foreign ministry statement said Bora Suelkan, 45, was shot at 14:30 local time at the entrance to his house. The assailant escaped and the Bulgarian police started an investigation into the affair, it added. Suelkan served at Cologne, Damascus and Strasbourg for the past year.

His wife, Ulkuan Suelkan, worked at the Turkish Embassy in Sofia as a secretary. The couple had two children. The foreign ministry had no clue to the identity of the assailant.

Since 1973, Armenian terrorists have assassinated 23 Turkish officials and members of their families abroad. But they have never attacked Turks in a Communist country.

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Chamber to launch computerization plan

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Sept. 9 — The computerization of various departments in the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry will soon start with three departments to start working on the system immediately after the Haj. Other departments will follow gradually, said Chamber's Computer Center Manager Osman Basager.

He told Arab News, the Chamber has purchased eight computer terminals. Six more are expected to be bought next year to speed up the chamber's ambitious computerization program. During the Haj holidays the terminals will be transferred to the respective departments such as payroll, general ledger, accounts receivable, accounts payable, cashier, membership and the information center.

"Immediately the membership, information and account department will start functioning with the help of the computers and five printers one of which will be placed on

each floor," said Basager.

The data input in Arabic and English has been completed, but still some of the firms have not yet furnished the full information required by the chamber. He requested such firms to immediately send the details in the interest of the chamber and the members, and for the benefit of all.

The chamber is now planning to further computerize and has appointed a consultant to work out the details. The consultant has been asked to prepare two plans, first for one year and a second for five years, assessing the details about hardware requirements for computerization of systems in the chamber to meet the future needs.

The computer training for the managers of various departments of the chamber is in the final stage. The three-week training in Arabic for 24 employees now in progress, will be completed next week.

Trip to Sudan planned soon

JEDDAH, Sept. 9 (SPA) — The Youth Hostels Department is organizing a trip to Sudan for 30 students. All expenses for the trip will be covered by the Saudi Arabian Youth Hostels Society. The purpose of the journey is to foster the bonds of brotherhood and friendship between Saudi Arabian youth and those of other Arab and Islamic countries.



COMPUTER TRAINING: Employees of the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry are seen here in the final stage of their Arabic computer training program.

Jeddah begins 'district funding'

JEDDAH, Sept. 9 (SPA) — Jeddah Municipality has decided to open "district funds" by contributing SR50,000 for each of its 10 city branches. Each branch will coordinate with heads of the districts in using the funds' money for basic services needed.

In a meeting with branch directors and district heads Wednesday, Jeddah Mayor Muhammad Saeed Farsi stressed the need of cooperation between branch directors and district heads by reporting any aggression against government land in their area. Farsi also proposed a monthly meeting between district heads and municipal officials.

He said the municipality is concerned with extending public services to the southern part of Jeddah, like electricity, water, telephones and asphalt paving of streets. District heads shoulder a great responsibility in the development and beautification of the city, he stressed. They can propose the appropriate sites for public gardens, parking lots and children's playgrounds, he said.

Prayers held for Sheikh Abdullah ibn Muhammad

JEDDAH, Sept. 9 (SPA) — Funeral prayers were held at the Haram Mosque in Makkah Thursday for the repose of the soul Sheikh Abdullah ibn Muhammad ibn Humaid, the president of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, who died Wednesday at the age of 73.

Sheikh Abdullah was born in Riyadh in 1909. He was appointed judge in the same city

The mayor added that the municipality will allocate land plots for the district heads from where they can look after the interests of their locality.

To create further solidarity among citizens, district councils are to be formed comprising notable persons from each district.

W. German firm wins water deal

RIYADH, Sept. 9 (SPA) — A West German firm has won an \$18.2 million contract to mechanize a 500-km long drinking water pipeline from a new desalination plant at the industrial city of Jubail to Riyadh.

The West German news agency DPA reported from Bonn Thursday that the pipeline, to be built at a total cost of \$971.6 million was due to begin carrying 830,000 cubic meters of water daily from Jubail to the capital in mid-1983.

In 1937, then in Sudan in 1940 and in Qasim in 1943. In 1952 he was appointed by King Faisal as head of the Presidency of Religious Supervision at the Haram Mosque. He used to teach after sunset at the praying area.

In 1975, King Khaled selected Sheikh Abdullah to become head of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary.

Prayer Times

| Thursday | Makkah | Madinah | Riyadh | Dammam | Buraidah | Tabuk |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|
| Fajr (Dawn) | 4:41 | 4:40 | 4:12 | 3:58 | 4:22 | 4:51 |
| Dhuhr (Noon) | 12:18 | 12:19 | 11:50 | 11:37 | 12:02 | 12:31 |
| Asr (Afternoon) | 3:43 | 3:47 | 3:19 | 3:07 | 3:31 | 4:02 |
| Maghreb (Sunset) | 6:31 | 6:33 | 6:05 | 5:52 | 6:17 | 6:47 |
| Isha (Night) | 8:01 | 8:03 | 7:35 | 7:22 | 7:47 | 8:17 |

50 Pakistani firms support trade center promotion plan

KARACHI, Sept. 9 (AP) — A Saudi Arabian trade organization has signed an agreement with 50 Pakistani firms for participation in a trade center to be established in Jeddah.

The agreement, signed by the Saudi Arabian commercial center will aim to promote Pakistani goods in the Kingdom, an official of the center said.

The commercial center was set by the Hutaibi Bin Nahar group, under an earlier agreement with the Pakistan Export Promotion Bureau (EPD) in March.

Mahbub Hussain, the Commercial Center executive director, said the agreement would help boost trade between the two countries. He said the construction of the center complex in a commercial area in Jeddah had

already started, to be ready by mid-1983. The center will occupy 5,001 square meters and will house Pakistani goods. It will cost SR15 million.

Another official, Jalees Siddiqi, said a Saudi Arabian shipping company has proposed to ply direct shipping services between the two countries with refrigerated space and containers. He did not name the company.

"With the introduction of proposed shipping services by the Saudi Arabian company," he said, "Pakistan's exporters would be able to export perishable goods in large quantities at competitive rates."

At present, Pakistan's total annual exports to Saudi Arabia totals \$176 million which represents only 0.6 percent of the total Saudi Arabian import bill.

MWL formulates recommendations

MAKKAH, Sept. 9 (SPA) — The Jerusalem and Palestine Follow-Up Committee, which stemmed from the Muslim World League's constituent council, met here Thursday under the chairmanship of Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, president of the department of scholarly research, religious ruling, guidance and call to Islam.

The committee discussed executive steps by the MWL Secretariat General upon the resolutions of the extraordinary session of the constituent council, and sending delegates to various countries to convey resolutions and recommendations related to the Palestine question. The meeting was attended by MWL Secretary General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan.

Other committees, formed by the constituent council's current session which began during the weekend, also continued deliberations. Turkey, in its eastern and western sectors, and a study of Muslims' conditions were among the prominent topics discussed.

A report was presented by the MWL representative in Turkey, Issa Yusuf Al-Baktasen, in which he related the cultural, economic, and social conditions in Turkey. Several decisions were taken, based on the MWL representative's report and the MWL special files. Muslims' issues in Cyprus and Burma also were discussed, and the MWL representatives in those countries presented reports.

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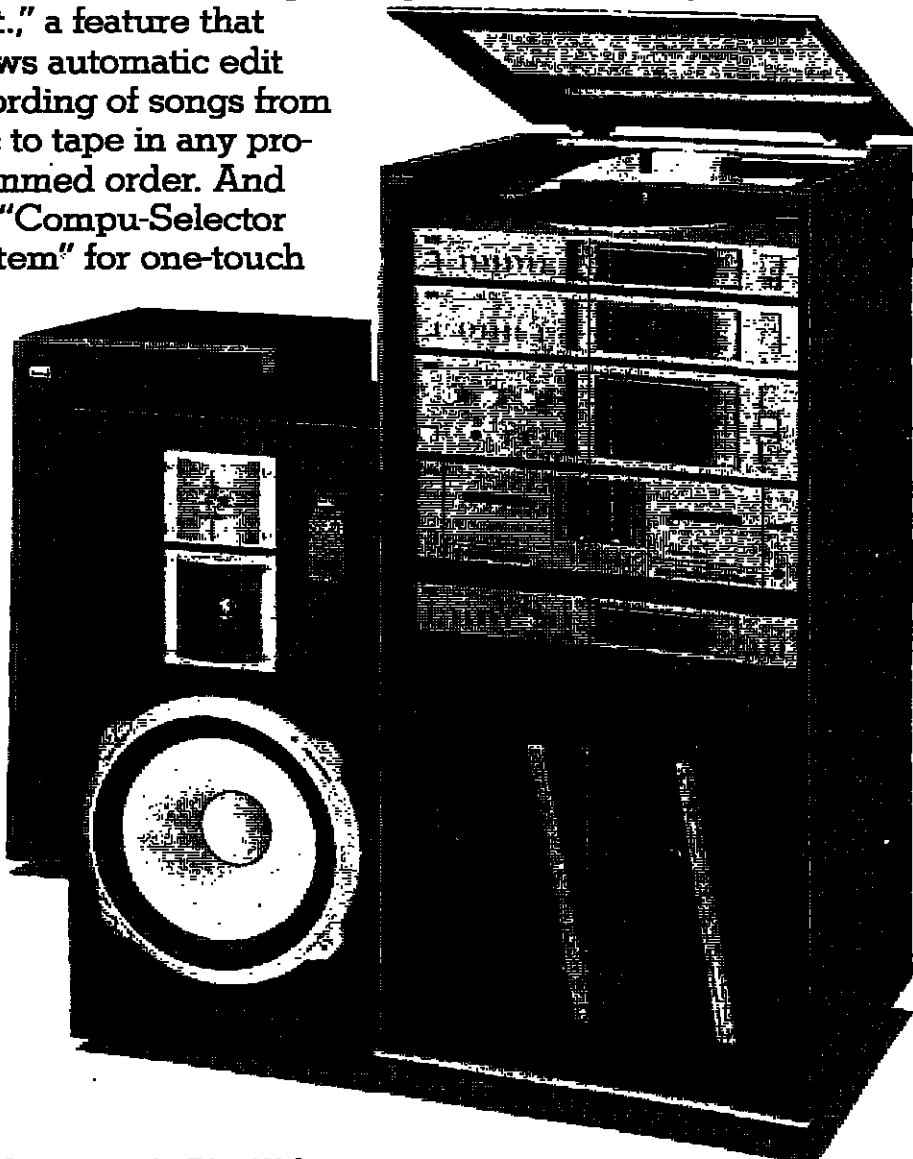
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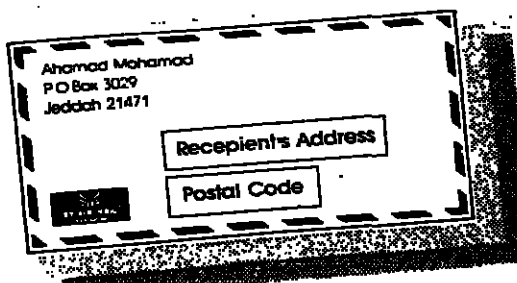
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Defector confirms

Soviet troops using chemicals in Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 9 (AP) — A Soviet soldier who defected has said that Soviet troops are using chemical agents in their bid to quash resistance in Afghanistan.

Anatoly Mikhailovich Sakharov, 19, from the Soviet Republic of Moldavia, made the charge Wednesday in a tape recording played to newsmen at Peshawar, 160 kilometers west of Islamabad, by a resistance group. He defected to the Hizbe Islami (Islamic Front).

Sakharov said in the tape that Soviet troops in northern Afghanistan are using picric acid, another substance that most likely is picric acid and a third identified only as "smirch." More than 85,000 Russian troops have been in Afghanistan since December, 1979.

Sakharov said picric acid and picric acid both create thick yellowish clouds and kill 20 and 30 percent of its victims respectively. "Smirch" kills 100 percent of its victims. "Smirch," Sakharov said, also causes a yellow vapor which acts as an asphyxiating or choking agent and blackens its victims.

The Soviet soldier said people struck also suffer vomiting, diarrhea, dizziness and loosening of the skin before dying.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the chemicals were part of the "yellow rain" warfare U.S. officials have

claimed the Soviets were using.

Sakharov said he himself saw the weapons, which are fired from rockets on board Soviet helicopters. The chemicals also come in long canisters fixed to the fuselage of turbo-prop aircraft. He said the canisters were labeled "propane gas," painted blue and stored at the Soviet positions in Kabul and Kunduz, in northern Afghanistan, close to the Soviet border.

He said he got some information on the weapons from a Soviet member of a combat helicopter crew at Kunduz and some when he was being trained in Kabul, the Afghan capital. He said the eyes of one Soviet soldier were damaged after he took part in a chemical dropping mission, Sakharov said.

Newsmen were taken from Peshawar to just across to border, where Sakharov was being held by the Afghan freedom fighters. A tape recording of the interview was later played to other reporters back in Peshawar.

Sakharov said he was conscripted in April, got one month's military training in the Soviet Union at Tashkent and arrived in Afghanistan May 17. After his attachment with the Soviet military camp at Khair Khana, north of Kabul, he was transferred to Kunduz, where he defected in early August.

Reagan plan can enhance peace, Mubarak says

BUCHAREST, Sept. 9 (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said U.S. President Reagan's peace plan "can create an adequate atmosphere to reach an honorable settlement" between Arabs and Jews. Romanian Press reports said Thursday.

Speaking at a dinner hosted by Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu Wednesday night, Mubarak said Reagan's "ideas can contribute to the overcoming of the current situation (and) the finding of a solution based on Resolution No. 242 of the Security Council."

"That's why we consider in the interest of peace that the two sides should pay attention to this initiative which can create the adequate atmosphere to reach an honorable settlement ... and re-establish the coexistence between Arabs and Jews," Mubarak said.

The speech was published by the Communist Party newspaper *Scinteia* and other Bucharest dailies Thursday.

Mubarak and his wife arrived here Wednesday from Belgrade for a three-day official visit and talks with Ceausescu on the Mideast situation in the light of Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization's withdrawal from Beirut.

Mubarak also called for a "radical settlement of all aspects of the Palestinian problem ... including creation of a national state."

Meanwhile, in Paris, the French president's office said Thursday that Mubarak will meet with President Francois Mitterrand in Paris Saturday.

U.S. Marines leave Beirut today

Draper to push peace quest

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP) — President Ronald Reagan has said the U.S. Marines and other members of the multinational force that oversaw the Palestinian evacuation from West Beirut would begin leaving Lebanon on Friday. Reagan also announced that the United States was dispatching a deputy assistant secretary of state to the Middle East to continue peacekeeping efforts there.

Reagan made his announcement Wednesday after meeting for about 30 minutes with

Philip Habib, his special envoy to the Middle East.

Reagan emerged from the Habib meeting to make a four-minute statement to reporters in the White House driveway. He disclosed the imminent departure of the 800 Marines who arrived in Beirut Aug. 25, and also announced he was sending Morris Draper, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, back to the Middle East to push the quest for an overall peace.

Gemayel hints at curbing press

BEIRUT, Sept. 9 (R) — Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel has threatened to tighten controls on the press and close down Lebanese publications financed from abroad.

Gemayel told the staff of state-run television the press laws, largely ignored since the outbreak of civil war in 1975, would be

strictly applied when he takes office Sept. 23.

The change could mean decline for the country's flourishing press. Lebanon has over 20 daily newspapers.

Gemayel said: "Groups that want to spread their political experiences — pan-Arab, reactionist, or hardline radical — can do it at home, not around me."

Gandhi reaffirms support for PLO

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9 (AP) — The Palestinian cause "enjoys unprecedented support all over the world," in the wake of the Palestine Liberation Organization's evacuation from Lebanon, says Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

In a message to PLO leader Yasser Arafat,

Mrs. Gandhi also said, "The Indian people join me in renewing our principled support to the PLO, united under your wise leadership."

A government spokesman Wednesday released the text of Mrs. Gandhi's reply to Arafat's message to her marking Indian Independence Day last month.

Lebanese Army moves into key Palestinian camp

BEIRUT, Sept. 9 (AFP) — Lebanese soldiers received a mixed welcome Thursday when they entered the ruins of the largest Palestinian refugee camp in the Beirut region in a continuation of their deployment to strategic sectors of the capital.

Palestinian youths looked on impassively but women and children threw rice as a Lebanese Army patrol moved into Bourj Barajneh camp, almost totally destroyed last month by Israeli warplanes, in the southern outskirts of Beirut.

The patrol, comprising four armored trucks, two jeeps and a dozen foot soldiers, searched former headquarters and arms depots abandoned by Palestinian combatants in their exodus from Beirut, but failed to turn up any weapons, correspondents said.

Takeover of the camp Thursday was part of the overall pacification plan for Beirut involving the stationing of Lebanese soldiers in West Beirut to fill the vacuum left by evacuating Palestinian troops.

The Lebanese Army is eventually to be charged with the security of all refugee camps in the region. Until 1970 Lebanese gendarmes were responsible for law and order in the camps. Since then until their evacuation in August Palestinian forces had provided their own police.

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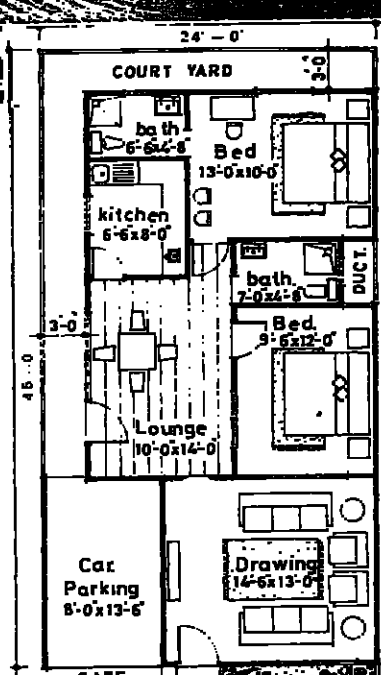
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Between Dalai Lama and his ex-deputy

Peking proposes talks on Tibet

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9 (AFP) — Communist China has proposed a meeting in Nepal between the Dalai Lama, the spiritual and temporal leader of the Tibetans, and his former deputy, the China-based Panchen Lama, to discuss the future of Tibet, a senior official of the Dalai Lama's Tibetan government-in-exile said here.

The proposal was seen by the Dalai Lama — who will visit the Soviet Union next week — as an attempt to divide and rule, the official added. But experts here noted that the official did not reject the proposal outright.

The proposal had been put to King Birendra of Nepal, who toured Tibet in July and met the Panchen Lama three times in Shigatse, the general secretary of the information office of the Dalai Lama, Sonam Topgyal, said.

In a statement here on the eve of an 11-week, six nation tour by the Dalai Lama including the Soviet Union, Topgyal said the talks between King Birendra and the Panchen Lama had been fixed by the Chinese well in advance.

The meetings were not coincidental at all. They were planned beforehand by the Chinese authorities to work out details for a meeting between the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama on Nepalese soil, the statement said.

The statement, issued from Dharamsala in north India from where the 48-year-old Tibetan king has run his government-in-exile since he fled his homeland in 1959, called the Chinese proposal a "dirty trick of divide and rule."

"It was another attempt by the Chinese leaders to portray the issue of Tibet as an issue between the Tibetans in exile and those inside Tibet... It is not so. The issue of Tibet is an issue between the Tibetans and the Chinese," the statement said.

Experts noted that the statement did not reject the proposal outright and saw a link between the timing of the statement and the impending visit of the Dalai Lama to the Soviet Union. The visit takes place amid rumors of a Soviet offer of military assistance to liberate his homeland.

The Dalai Lama, who returned last month from a 40-day tour of Southeast Asian countries, will leave for the Soviet Union on Saturday. He will also visit Mongolia, Spain, France, Italy and West Germany. A separate statement issued by his chief representative in the Indian capital, Tashi Wondgi, said the visit was "purely religious, and non-political."

It will be the first time the Dalai Lama has visited Moscow and it is likely to further irritate his already unsettled relations with the Chinese, the experts said. The report of Soviet military assistance came from the Dalai Lama's younger sister, Pema Gyalpo, last month. She added that he had rejected it.

The offer puzzled many experts here and in Europe but they interpreted it as a Soviet move to add irritants to the relations between the Chinese and the Dalai Lama, which had started showing signs of improving early this year but then deteriorated.

Relations reached their lowest ebb early last July when the Dalai Lama accused the Chinese of according a low-key reception to his former deputy when the latter arrived in Lhasa on an "inspection tour of Tibet". His office accused the Chinese of using the Panchen Lama for spreading a "wrong and distorted picture of Tibet."

"Before the arrival of the Panchen Lama, the Chinese authorities warned that no Tibetan partyman, cadre or student was to receive the Panchen Lama's blessing," the new statement here said. "In Tibet, the Panchen Lama was prevented from seeing both the reality and his people's suffering and his country's true conditions."

"If the Panchen Lama was given the freedom to come in contact with the Tibetan people, according to Chinese perception, it would aggravate the already inflamed resurgence of religious belief. This will have dangerous political overtones, a factor which in the course of time may well prove a potent destabilizing force for the Chinese rule in Tibet," the statement said.



The Dalai Lama

Top 4 discs retain positions

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP) — The top ten list of the U.S. pop singles showed five changes, with the first four refusing to surrender their old positions for the third week in a row.

"Abracadabra" by the Steve Miller Band retained its No. 1 spot once again in the *Cashbox* magazine chart, while "Eye of the Tiger" by Survivor, "Hard to Say I'm Sorry" by Chicago, and Melissa Manchester's "You Should Hear How She Talks About You" were second, third and fourth again, in that order.

"Jack and Diane" by John Cougar took the No. 5 spot, four notches up from last week's ninth position, as Fleetwood Mac's "Hold Me" went one step down to become sixth from last week's No. 5.

The Go-Gos' "Vacation" remained unchanged at No. 7, Paul McCartney's "Take It Away" went down to eighth from last week's sixth position, and "Wasted on the Way" by Crosby, Stills and Nash fell down one to become ninth from last week's eighth.

The only newcomer to the top ten was the Alan Parsons Project's "Eye in the Sky," which moved from No. 13 to No. 10.

As for the country and Western singles, the top three remained unchanged. "Love Will Turn You Around" by Kenny Rogers was again No. 1 in the *Cashbox* magazine chart. Waylon Jennings' "Women Do Know How to Carry On," was second, and "I'm Not That Lonely Yet" by Reba McEntire was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) Abracadabra — The Steve Miller Band.
- (2) Eye of the Tiger — Survivor.
- (3) Hard to Say I'm Sorry — Chicago.
- (4) You Should Hear How She Talks About You — Melissa Manchester.
- (5) Jack and Diane — John Cougar.

- (6) Hold Me — Fleetwood Mac.
- (7) Vacation — The Go-Gos.
- (8) Take It Away — Paul McCartney.
- (9) Wasted on the Way — Crosby, Stills and Nash.
- (10) Eye in the Sky — The Alan Parsons Project.

The ten top country-Western singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) Love Will Turn You Around — Kenny Rogers.
- (2) Women Do Know How to Carry On — Waylon Jennings.
- (3) I'm Not That Lonely Yet — Reba McEntire.
- (4) She Got the Goldmine — Jerry Reed.
- (5) What's Forever For — Michael Murphy.

- (6) She's Not Really Cheatin' — Moe Bandy.
- (7) Dancing Your Memory Away — Charly McClain.
- (8) Whatever — The Stale Brothers.
- (9) This Dream's on Me — Gene Watson.
- (10) Big Ole Brew — Mel McDaniel.

This week's top 10 as listed by *Melody Maker*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) Eye of the Tiger — Survivor.
- (2) Save a Prayer — Duran Duran.
- (3) Come on Eileen — Dexy's Midnight Runners.
- (4) Walking on Sunshine — Rocker's Revenge.
- (5) Private Investigations — Dire Straits.

- (6) High Fidelity — Kids from Fame.
- (7) What — Soft Cell.
- (8) I Eat Cannibals — Toto Coelo.
- (9) Nobody's Fool — Haircut 100.
- (10) Give Me Your Heart Tonight — Shakin' Stevens.

UNESCO prizes awarded
World illiteracy grows

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AFP) — The world fight against illiteracy is slowly being lost. There are an estimated 824 million illiterates in the world in 1982, compared to 760 million in 1970, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO director-general, said here on the 16th International Literacy Day that at the present rate there would be over 900 million illiterate people in the world by the year 2,000 if new teaching methods were not in use by then.

He pointed out that UNESCO could only help countries by stimulating, coordinating and mobilizing their own national efforts, adding: "The primary element of success is the political will of the government concerned."

He urged "fraternal mutual aid between all the peoples of the world" to join in the fight against illiteracy, while paying tribute to the anti-illiteracy fight in a number of Third World countries. M'Bow said that the majority of illiterate people lived in the Third World, where there was an average 40 percent illiteracy, although in some countries this figure reached 90 percent.

There were an estimated 604 million illiterates in Asia (37.4 percent of the adult population), 156 millions (60.3 percent) in Africa, 57 million in Arab countries (62.1 percent), and 44 millions in Latin America (23 percent).

Meanwhile, annual prizes for the encouragement of literacy were awarded to organizations ranging from Brazil to India and Indonesia, the UNESCO announced.

125 Indonesians
die of starvation

JAKARTA, Sept. 9 (AP) — Food shortages caused by a long drought in Indonesia's easternmost province of Irian Jaya have caused 125 people to starve to death, with 367 persons in critical condition.

Irian Jaya, located about 3,500 kilometers east of Jakarta, has been hit by drought since last June, the director in charge of natural disaster aid operation, Imam Supardi, said Wednesday. The drought, followed by heavy snowfalls, has also severely damaged farms in the area, officials said.

Supardi said emergency food is needed for at least three more months to prevent more deaths. The several clinics in the province, formerly Dutch West Papua, are treating hundreds of people but that community food kitchens need to be established soon.

About 4,000 persons live in the drought-stricken villages and as many as 3,000 face food shortages, he said. Supardi visited the stricken areas last Monday to oversee the distribution of 50 tons of rice and \$1,600 in cash from the department of social affairs.

The Nadezhda, K. Krupskaya Prize, donated by the Soviet Union, went to the Directorate of Non-formal and adult education of the state of Tamil Nadu, India, for its "massive statewide literacy campaign, within the framework of the Indian adult education program, which included more than one million participants in Tamil Nadu" and notably the creation of the necessary infrastructure.

The prize, of the International Literacy Association went to the Directorate of Community Education (Penmas) of Indonesia for a program covering more than three million students throughout the nation, notably for the originality of its teaching materials.

The Noma Prize, donated by Japanese businessman Shoichi Noma, went to Ecuador's center for study of Indigenous Education.

The first award of a prize donated by the government of Iraq went to the Brazilian literacy program Mobral in Rio Grande do Norte state.

Honorable mentions for the Krupskaya Prize went to the All Ethiopian Peasants Association, the Directorate of Adult Education of Tanzania, for the International Literacy Association prize to the Rome-based Organization for the Promotion of World Literacy (OPAM) and the Cuban Workers Union (Central de Trabajadores de Cuba), for the Noma prize to the Iraqi General Federation of Trade Unions and the Chilean national literacy campaign, and for the Iraqi prize to the Nicaraguan adult basic post-literacy campaign and the Turkish literacy campaign.

Filipinos picket
U.S. Embassy

MANILA, Sept. 9 (AP) — Filipino dissidents Wednesday briefly picketed the U.S. Embassy, launched hunger strikes and accused President Ferdinand E. Marcos of creating "a climate of terror" one week before his official visit to the United States.

Leaders of a newly formed opposition alliance announced at a news conference plans for more demonstrations before Marcos leaves for the United States, charging that a recent wave of arrests of military labor leaders is aimed at pleasing Washington and U.S. investors.

Marcos is to leave next Tuesday for his first state visit to the United States in 16 years. Recently, on his orders, security forces arrested 34 unionists supposedly linked to a "terrorist plot" to launch strikes, bombings and assassinations this month.

Opposition leaders claim Marcos, in power for 17 years, is going to Washington to seek more economic and security assistance from the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to prop up his regime. About 80 students protesting the U.S. trip picketed the American Embassy for the second straight day Wednesday carrying a banner that read "U.S.-Marcos talks: More Repression, More Controls." Squads of riot policemen guarded the embassy gates and the students dispersed peacefully after 15 minutes.

Meanwhile, 35 political prisoners announced in a statement the start of a three-day limited fast to demand the release of arrested union men and an end to torture and political repression.

Twenty-five other detainees began a similar fast a day earlier.

BRIEFS

PEKING (AFP) — Communist China Thursday successfully launched a scientific earth satellite, New China News Agency announced. The satellite was correctly placed in orbit and its equipment was functioning normally, the agency said.

BUENOS AIRES (AFP) — Adm. Jorge Anaya, commander in chief of the Argentine Navy, is to retire and will be replaced Oct. 1 by Vice Adm. Ruben Oscar Franco, it was officially announced. As a service chief, Adm. Anaya was a member of Argentina's ruling junta, which was dissolved after the military defeat by Britain in the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict in the South Atlantic.

ROME (R) — Police fired tear gas to disperse gangs of youths who hurled stones and petrol bombs as they tried to force their way into a packed rock concert Wednesday night. The trouble broke out when hundreds of disappointed youths were turned away from the gates of a sports stadium after tickets were sold out for a concert by the British rock group Genesis. Police said they fired the tear gas when the youths went on an hour-long rampage, damaging parked cars and overturning a police truck.

ANTWERP (AP) — Arnold Feibusch, a dealer in this predominantly Jewish world diamond center, was shot and killed Wednesday in his office and a Lebanese diamond trader was arrested, police reported. Police,

which closely guards the diamond district, quickly arrested Hussein Bayekh, described as a Lebanese, and a Belgian woman who accompanied him. The gun used in the killing was found in the building. Investigators were wondering whether the killing was for business or political motives.

LONDON (AFP) — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger left here Thursday for Washington after a three-day visit to Britain. Weinberger, who had previously visited Israel, Lebanon and Egypt, had talks here with Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

PARIS (AFP) — A French parliamentary delegation led by Louis Mermaz, president (speaker) of the National Assembly, returned here Thursday after a 10-day visit to China. Mermaz said he had meetings with Chinese leaders to prepare the visit of President Francois Mitterrand to Peking next May.

PEKING (AP) — Chinese leaders welcome U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Mideast peace plan as "a step toward a more balanced policy in the area," former U.S. President Richard M. Nixon said Thursday. Nixon told reporters before leaving Peking for Hangzhou that China has not endorsed or rejected Reagan's statement but Chinese leaders think it does not go far enough. Peking backs the creation of a Palestinian homeland.

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| NEW BEAR | 14.9.82 | General | Far East |
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Mitterrand directs campaign against terrorism

By Paul Webster

PARIS — The success of France's new anti-terrorist measures will depend on two policemen who have been appointed to key jobs on the strength of glamorous reputations as crime-busters. President Francois Mitterrand took personal control of the campaign against terrorism after more than 40 outrages in four months in which 20 persons died.

With police inefficiency now identified as the main reason for the ease with which bombings and shootings were carried out, the first step has been to reassure the public: hence the appointment of policemen with star quality: namely Commandant Christian Prouteau and Commissaire Marcel Broussard.

Prouteau, a lean, tall athlete, is head of the Gendarmerie's elite Special Intervention Squad, the GIGN. His reputation for success and his public image are so well established that he was brought in to head the Elysee's own security in July in what is now seen as the first admission that something was seriously amiss in the French police and secret services.

Since Mitterrand is determined to maintain overall authority in the anti-terrorism fight, the commandant will be the president's personal adviser on terrorism.

The son of a gendarme and a former army NCO, Prouteau is still in the armed services, as the gendarmes come under the authority of the defense ministry. Since he was called on — at his own suggestion — to form a team of Super-Gendarmes after the Munich Olympics incident, his 58 men have intervened 94 times, liberating 212 hostages. But while developing an SAS-image the Super Gendarmes care little for secrecy.

Prouteau and his second in command, Paul Baril, one of the world's leading experts on ingenious weapons and explosives, are regularly photographed in training or in action. Their team of sharpshooters once picked off five terrorists simultaneously to rescue hijacked schoolchildren in a bus, while Prouteau is still scarred by shotgun wounds received at short range when he overpowered a gunman last year.

Two weeks ago Baril was photographed demonstrating what he described as an "ultra secret" anti-terrorist rifle, while Prouteau was photographed taking on his whole team in a karate contest, but Mitterrand is less impressed by their toughness than their recommendations on fighting terrorism, which have led to the establishment in semi-secrecy of regional squads of Super Gendarmes involving 1,300 men.

Because of rivalries between the gendarmerie and the civilian police, the president has had to mobilize another star, Commissaire Robert Broussard, a man with the type of image the Alain Delon projects on the screen. Broussard has been appointed to advise Mitterrand's new public security minister, Joseph Franceschi, who arranged security for the president in three election campaigns. Franceschi is a colorful figure himself and learned the security business against the traditionally violent background of his native Corsica.

Broussard, a stocky, grey-haired man, is head of the anti-gang Flying Squad in Paris. He has been regularly photographed in the middle of violent action both against criminal gangs and terrorists. His men, always in plainclothes — usually leather jackets and jeans — are sharpshooters who are often mobilized for anti-terrorist or hostage operations. Because they tend to shoot first and ask questions afterward Broussard's men have been dubbed cowboys.

Although Broussard has the same rank and works from the same building as the mythical Maigret, his tactics are considerably more violent. His classic anti-gang operation was the two-year hunt for Jacques Mesrine, France's top criminal, who was eventually ambushed and shot dead in a Paris street. Plainclothes men under Broussard's orders leapt from trucks and killed Mesrine when his car stopped at the lights. (ONS)

Jayawardene confident of beating rivals

By Lucien Rajakaruna

COLOMBO — The waning popularity of Sri Lanka's government has forced President Junius Jayawardene to call a presidential poll next month, more than a year ahead of schedule. If he wins, he will have another six years in which to push through the right-wing policies of his United National Party.

Under the constitution which Jayawardene introduced in February 1978, the country was due to vote for a new parliament in July 1983 and for a president in February 1984. With many MPs uncertain of re-election, Jayawardene has reversed the pattern of polls and put himself up for election before parliament.

His individual popularity remains high and he calculates that he has enough support to defeat the disunited opposition.

Three years ago Jayawardene eliminated his main presidential rival by disenfranchising Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike, the former prime minister and leader of the opposition Freedom Party. He did so on the basis of findings by a special presidential commission which found her guilty of abuse of power during her seven-year term from 1970 to 1977.

Since then, the Freedom Party has been split in two over the issue of the leadership: the Freedom Party (S) led by Mrs. Bandaranaike and the Freedom Party (M) led by Maitripala Senanayake.

The government has encouraged the split by ruling that the disputed headquarters of the Freedom Party should go to Senanayake's splinter group. Now there is speculation that the elections commissioner will also award the Freedom Party's traditional election symbol, a hand, to Senanayake, giving him greater pull among the rural masses who provided the backbone of the Freedom Party.

All opposition efforts to find a common challenger to Jayawardene have failed. The idea of a joint candidate was put forward by the Communists but rejected by Mrs. Bandaranaike and her party, which under her direction is now likely to pick her son Anura, a 34-year-old first-term MP, to challenge Jayawardene.

In the absence of unity over a rival candidate, nearly all the major parties are announcing runners, which is exactly what Jayawardene wants. (ONS)



Soviets seem willing to talk on Afghanistan

By Marc Rosenwasser

MOSCOW — Soviet leaders will be playing host this month to an unusual number of foreign guests who could help the Kremlin find a way out of the stalemate in Afghanistan — if, indeed, Moscow is looking for an escape route.

Pakistani Foreign Secretary Niaz Naik, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his top envoy on Afghanistan, Diego Cordovez, are now in Moscow. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is due here shortly.

It remains unclear whether officials here have arranged the visits to unveil new proposals for ending the fighting in Afghanistan, or if the arrival of these officials is mere happenstance. If nothing else, the visits suggest that the Soviets are willing to listen to some fresh ideas about the problem.

Western diplomats doubt that the Soviets will offer major concessions on terms for the withdrawal of their estimated 100,000 troops from Afghanistan. "If the Soviets wanted to send a signal, they could have done so during the talks with the Americans this summer, and they didn't," one diplomat said of the secret Soviet-American talks on Afghanistan that were held in Moscow. "If there is any flexibility in the Soviet position, they haven't shown it."

Mrs. Gandhi will be replying a visit that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev made to New Delhi in December, 1980. Similarly, the Pakistani official is repaying a visit to Islamabad last year by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firubin. This, diplomats say, suggests that no Soviet initiatives are necessarily in the works.

An Indian diplomat insisted this week that Afghanistan "will not be the focus" of Mrs. Gandhi's visit. He said, however, that she would take up "questions of mutual interest" with the Soviets. Afghanistan almost certainly will be among those

questions, and the main topic of the Pakistani-Soviet talks as well.

As for Perez de Cuellar, the Soviets may have invited him as much to discuss the upcoming U.N. General Assembly session and other matters of international concern as Afghanistan. A lengthy interview with the U.N. official that was distributed Monday by the official Soviet news agency Tass did not contain a single reference to Afghanistan. Still, the fact that Perez de Cuellar is accompanied by his top aide on Afghanistan suggests that the topic will be covered.

Despite the burst of activity, diplomats warn that willingness to talk does not necessarily translate into willingness to act, and there are signs that the Kremlin still is unwilling to compromise.

An article Tuesday in *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star), the Soviet Army newspaper, was couched in terms that would not suggest a troop withdrawal was being contemplated. "The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible..." it said.

The Soviets are believed to be sticking to the conditions for a political settlement that were outlined on May 14, 1980, less than five months after the first Soviet troops arrived in Kabul and Babrak Karmal was installed as Afghanistan's new leader. Chief among these is that foreign powers, including the United States, promise to end any interference.

"In substance, there has been no give in the Soviet position. They have not conceded on the conditions they attach to a political settlement," said one Moscow-based Asian source who closely follows developments about Afghanistan. "The only difference has been that they have been willing to talk."

Some analysts think the Soviets still believe they can prevail in Afghanistan through military means and dictate the terms of a political settlement, rather than accepting a face-saving formula that would enable them to start pulling out troops.

The Kremlin leadership is subjected to no visible internal opposition to the war effort — articles about Soviet efforts in Afghanistan appear very infrequently in the government-controlled press, and no casualty figures are published.

In addition, international attention has been focused on events in the Falklands Islands, the Middle East, and the Iranian-Iraqi war, not Afghanistan.

On the other hand, the presence of Perez de Cuellar should remind the Soviets of past U.N. General Assembly votes condemning Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and of the likelihood of yet another condemnation during the upcoming General Assembly session.

The widely reported military stalemate in Afghanistan itself might help explain why the Soviets are at least willing to take up the subject with their guests. (AP)

THE BALL IN U.S. COURT

President Reagan and his Secretary of State Shultz have reaffirmed their determination to push for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East question. Reagan has already informed Begin that he will not waver in his quest for peace whatever objections Israel might raise.

This is a healthy new development in American foreign policy under Reagan after the shaky start of the first two years in office when it is said there hardly was any foreign policy. The appointment of Shultz has also helped and of course the departure of Haig was a great setback to Israeli intransigence in the region.

Reagan and Shultz will be assisted considerably by the proposed Arab peace plan which seeks to bring about a just and comprehensive settlement taking into consideration the rights of the Palestinians to statehood.

The Reagan plan did not spell out statehood although further negotiations might have led to it. The Arab plan makes it necessary to treat these people with respect and restore to them their original rights.

This is then a time for making peace on a just and fair basis with the Arabs, the aggrieved party in the conflict joining hands with the Americans, the major party on the other side, in seeking a peaceful formula.

What is Israel going to do now? The government of Begin has rejected the idea of handing over the occupied lands in exchange for a genuine peace in effect declaring its intention to perpetuate its occupation. It has already defied the U.S. by deciding to build Jewish settlements in the area and will go on defying the U.S. as long as the latter is unable to persuade it to change its ways.

The U.S. can do a lot toward this end as it is convinced now that the Arabs want an honorable peace while Israel does not. The ball is in the U.S. court.

Saudi Arabian press review

Thursday's newspapers described the outcome of the reconvened 12th Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, as a "great victory for the Arabs" and lauded King Fahd's consistent efforts during the deliberations to clear the Arab atmosphere and resolve Arab differences.

Al-Jazirah underlined the importance of diplomatic efforts before and during the summit which it said were responsible for the success of the summit. The paper urged Arab leaders to follow up the implementation of their historic resolutions and praised King Fahd's efforts to ensure success for the conference.

Al-Madinah said Arab "sufferings" were the result of "lack of reconciliation and understanding among Arab leaders." The paper hailed what it called a new Arab approach to tackle key Arab issues and handle wisely the new American peace proposals.

Al-Riyadh said the summit had been able to "extract the cream of peace proposals presented at the previous Arab and international conferences." The paper said the summit's success had truly reflected the Kingdom's "political and diplomatic maturity."

Other papers also praised the summit and its outcome.

ning of a new Arab approach which is characterized by calmness and rationalism."

The paper said the Saudi monarch's efforts could be termed as a "coronation of the Kingdom's diplomatic moves to realize Arab aspirations and goals." It added that Arab leaders had no other alternative except to devise a joint stand to face challenges.

Al-Nadwa said the Fez summit would be regarded in Arab history as the summit which had been able to put an end to Arab rifts. The paper said the Arab leaders' endorsement of a unified Arab plan reflected their "self-confidence and ability to devise an effective action."

It also demonstrated that the Arab nation is now set to follow a clear path to ensure Arab rights," the paper added.

Al-Bilad described the summit's unanimous approval of a unified Arab plan as a "cure for Arab sufferings." The paper said King Fahd's "sincere and dedicated efforts and his optimism about the success of the summit had enabled Arab leaders to reach a unanimous decision."

It noted that the summit's success had proved to the East and the West the "importance of Arab power." (SPA)

Letters to the editor

Cricket coverage

Dear sir,

The Pakistani readers of *Arab News* wish to express their gratitude and appreciation of the excellent coverage of the current cricket test series between Pakistan and England. Your reports are comprehensive and satisfying.

I hope you will continue the coverage of cricket and hockey.

Yours sincerely

M.A. Malik
P.O. Box 6350
Riyadh

Future of PLO

Dear sir,

Begin got what he wanted. Ronald Reagan, the owner of cluster bomb which killed several thousand innocent Palestinians and Lebanese, will

get a Noble prize as a peace maker. What about the future of the PLO?

The PLO is the sole representative of the entire Palestinian people whose homeland was usurped by the Zionists 34 years ago and have become refugees spread all over the world, mainly in the Middle East.

The PLO was established by the will and spirit of the patriotic Palestinians and will continue until it achieves Palestinian self-determination and independence.

Pray to Almighty Allah for the unity and success of the PLO.

Sincerely yours,

Tayab Uddin (Drill Tech)
P.O. Box 221
Yamou
Saudi Arabia

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, Sept. 10th, the 253rd day of 1982. There are 112 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1654 — Russia's Tsar Alexis takes Smolensk after outbreak of war with Poland.

1780 — Hyder Ali of Mysore conquers region around Madras, India.

1823 — Simon Bolivar, having landed in Peru, is recognized as dictator and prepares to meet royalist forces.

1898 — Empress Elizabeth of Austria is assassinated by an Italian anarchist in Geneva.

1907 — British colony of New Zealand becomes a dominion.

1935 — Assembly of white settlers in Kenya denounces government policy and advocates closer union with Uganda and Tanganyika.

1939 — German Army gains complete control of western Poland; Canada declares war on Germany.

1964 — Foreign ministers of Organization of African Unity, meeting in Addis Ababa, approve plan to end rebellion and political strife in the Congo.

1972 — The United States vetoes U.N. Security Council resolution that calls for immediate cessation of military operations in Middle East.

1976 — Two airlines collide over Yugoslavia, killing all 176 people aboard both planes.

1979 — Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington formally opens Zimbabwe Rhodesia peace talks in London.

Thought for today:

- Keep your mouth shut, your eyes open — Japanese proverb.

Why zakah is a duty

By Adil Salahi

We have stressed over the last few weeks the importance of *zakah* (the obligatory, purifying alms) as one of four major acts of worship in Islam. The other three are prayers, fasting in Ramadan and pilgrimage. We noted that whenever prayers are mentioned in the Qur'an or in the pronouncements of the Prophet they are immediately followed by the payment of *zakah* as one of the most important qualities of Muslims.

The Qur'an states the three criteria by which a person is considered to have come into the Islamic camp. These are: to stop worshipping any deity other than Allah, to attend to prayers and to pay out *zakah*. If they *repent, and take to prayer, and render their purifying dues, they become your brethren in faith.* (9: 11)

Reviewing the Qur'anic verses which are relevant in this regard we come to the conclusion that those who do not pay out their *zakah* remain among the idolaters and the hypocrites who do not deserve Allah's mercy: *Woe to those who ascribe divinity to aught beside Allah and who do not pay out the purifying dues and deny the truth of the life to come.* (4: 6) Again, the ones who do not pay *zakah* are deprived of Allah's grace and are unworthy of the patronage of Allah, the Prophet and the believers. *My grace over-spreads everything; and so I shall confer it on those who are conscious of Me and pay the purifying dues and believe in Our revelation.* (7: 156) *Your only ally is Allah, and His Apostle and the believers who are constant in prayers and render the purifying dues.* (5: 55)

Islam threatens those who withhold *zakah* with severe punishment both in this life and in the life to come. As to the deferred punishment Allah says in the Qur'an: *As for those who lay up treasures of gold and silver and do not spend them for the sake of Allah give them the tidings of grievous suffering on the Day (of Judgment) when that hoarded wealth shall be heated in the fire of hell and their foreheads and their sides and their backs branded therewith. (They shall be told) 'These are the treasures you have laid up for yourselves! Taste, then, the evil of your hoarded treasures.'* (9: 34-5)

As for punishment in this life the Prophet (peace be on him) teaches us: *Any people who withhold zakah shall be punished by Allah with drought and famine.* He also says: *Those who do not pay out their zakah shall be deprived of rain water. Indeed they would not have a drop of rain had it not been for the sake of cattle.*

All this, however, remain a divine punishment which is up to Allah to inflict. He may choose to bring it about in this life without delay, or may, if He chooses, postpone all

punishment to the Day of Judgment. Another punishment, which is administered by man, may also be applied by the government in Islamic society. The Prophet says, referring to *zakah*: *He who pays it hoping for its reward shall certainly be rewarded for it by Allah; and he who withholds it we shall certainly take it from him along with half his property as a fine imposed by our Lord. Nothing of that may be taken by any member of Muhammad's household.*

It is clear from this pronouncement of the Prophet that a Muslim ruler may impose a fine of up to one half of the property of anyone who refuses to pay *zakah*. This punishment is applicable at the discretion of the government which may also waive it at its discretion. Further punishment such as imprisonment and corporal punishment may also be imposed if circumstances and the interest of the society so require.

We have mentioned earlier that Abu Bakr, the first Caliph, sent armies to fight those Arabian tribes which declared that they would not pay *zakah*. Imam Ibn Hazm, a leading authority on Islamic jurisprudence says: *The ruling about the one who withholds zakah is that it must be taken from him, willingly or unwillingly. If he tries physically to stop it being taken from him then he is waging a war against the Muslim government. If he denies it altogether he is then an apostate who denies Islam. If he hides it away without standing against its collection then he has perpetrated a crime for which he may be punished or beaten up until he brings it or until he dies.*

All this supports the fact that *zakah* is a major religious duty. Some scholars also suggest that reason also supports its being a duty. Al-Kissai, a leading scholar, gives the following three arguments in evidence:

First, *zakah* is a means to support the weak and the needy and thus enable them to carry out their religious duties. Whatever is necessary for the fulfilment of such duties is also a duty.

Secondly, *zakah* purifies the giver from the effects of sins and helps him getting used to such high moral standards as generosity and extending help to those who need it. Thus he becomes able to resist the natural tendency of holding fast to his possessions.

Thirdly, Allah has bestowed his bounty on the rich and given them more than they need and enabled them to enjoy the luxuries of life. To thank Him for all that is a logical and religious duty. Paying out *zakah* is one way of thanking Allah for His bounties. Hence it is, logically speaking, a duty.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent

Know that whatever booty you acquire (in war), one-fifth thereof belongs to Allah, and the Apostle, and the near of kin, and the orphans, and the needy, and the wayfarer: (that is) if you truly believe in Allah and in what we bestowed from on high upon Our servant on the day when the true was distinguished from the false - the day when the two armies met in battle. Allah has power over all things.

(The Spoils of War: 8: 41)

Commentary:

When the battle of Badr settled down and the Muslims gained a large booty from their defeated enemy there was, as we have mentioned last week in those columns, some disagreement among Muslims as to the distribution of the spoils of war. This *Surah* opens by tackling this very question: *They ask you concerning the spoils of war. Say: The spoils of war belong to Allah and the Apostle.* (8:1)

This is the crucial point in the religion of Islam: whatever the Muslims do they do it for the sake of Allah, not for any worldly or material gain of any sort whatsoever. They seek nothing apart from the pleasure of Allah. Thus they volunteer in the army, buying their equipment out of their own pockets. They even spend their money on buying arms and equipment for their Muslim brothers who are too poor to buy their own arms and equipment. Yet when they fight hard and win the battle the enemy leaves behind a booty. Allah, however, tells them that whatever they gain in battle belongs to Him and to His Apostle. Those who fought at Badr and who have set the example for all Muslim fighters completely submitted to that ruling without any hesitation. They realized that their objective must always remain pure.

Yet Allah knows that in battle people lose some of their equipment and they have to replenish their stock of armaments. They have practical needs and human feelings. Having removed the intensity of their desires for getting as much of the booty as possible for themselves and having settled their

disputation over the booty, He now tells them how to divide the booty among themselves as something granted to them by Allah. After all, the battle is His. He decides its outcome and He grants victory and whatever is gained belongs to Him alone.

The booty is to be divided into two parts: four-fifths are distributed equally among the fighters who take part in the battle itself. The remaining fifth belongs to Allah. The Prophet or the Muslim leader who is responsible for the implementation of Allah's law and conducts the campaign of struggle for Allah's cause spends the last one-fifth among these beneficiaries: "to Allah and the Apostle, and the near of kin, and the orphans, and the needy, and the wayfarer". Its division among these beneficiaries is according to the practical need at the time.

We note here that the verse quoted uses the conditional form to relate two important qualities. Those companions of the Prophet who fought the battle of Badr with such courage and determination until they achieved a resounding victory against all odds — those very people are not acknowledged as true believers in Allah and His revelations unless they accept His legislation in connection with the booty.

This is typical in the Qur'an. Genuine acceptance of the faith must be evidenced by true submission to whatever legislation He makes. Indeed the word "Islam" means submission and surrender. The one who chooses to be a Muslim actually declares his submission to Allah, accepting all His legislations which govern all spheres of life.

Life of the Prophet - 75

Two prisoners killed

As the battle of Badr began to turn into the Muslims' favor and the Quraish army started to retreat the Muslims began to take prisoners. Many enemy men preferred to surrender rather than get killed in the battle. In his shed the Prophet was watching and a group of Muslim soldiers were guarding him lest a band of enemy troops should launch an attempt on his life. A notable personality amongst these was Sa'ad ibn Mu'ath who did not look very pleased with what he saw. The Prophet asked him and he confirmed his displeasure: "This is the first defeat Allah has caused the idolaters to suffer and I would have preferred that we spare no one of their men."

Sa'ad's view, however, was not shared by most Muslim fighters who hoped that the prisoners of war would bring in some badly needed income as Quraish would be keen to pay their ransom. Seventy men, total, fell prisoners.

When the Prophet marched from Badr with his troops they took the prisoners with them. They stopped at a place called Al-Atheel where the Prophet looked at all the prisoners. When he saw among them An-Nadr ibn Al-Harith his look struck fear into An-Nadr's heart. The latter said to the man next to him: "By God, Muhammad will surely kill me. He looked at me with an eye full of death." The man said: "He would not kill you; you are only scared."

An-Nadr, however, had good reasons for his fears. He, therefore, started to look around for someone who might put in a good word for him. He went to Mus'ab ibn Umayr who was a relation of his and said: "Plead for me with your cry so that he may apply to me the same treatment as the rest of the Quraish prisoners. For he will certainly kill me unless you do." Mus'ab said: "You used to speak ill of Allah's book and His messenger claiming that the Qur'an was 'legends of the ancients' and that the Prophet was a liar. You also used to inflict torture on the Muslims." An-Nadr, nevertheless, continued to plead with Mus'ab saying: "Had you fallen prisoner to Quraish they would never have killed you while I am alive." Mus'ab answered: "I do not believe you. But then, I am unlike you. I am a Muslim. My adoption of Islam means that all my other ties have been severed."

Indeed An-Nadr was not the sort of enemy anyone would wish to spare. He literally did all he could to turn people away from Islam, inflicting such great torture on anyone he could lay his hands upon. He started a propaganda campaign against Islam. Whenever the Prophet addressed a group of people and read a passage of the Qur'an to them he would come and sit in the Prophet's place and say: "Do not listen to Muhammad. What he claims to be Divine revelations is nothing but some legends of the ancients. I have a book better than his!" He would go on and tell them of the histories of ancient empires. His campaign of smear and defamation was effective with some people that his allegations about the Qur'an are referred to no less than eight times in the Divine Book.

For all this the Prophet gave his command that An-Nadr be beheaded. That was done on the spot. The man who had taken An-Nadr prisoner, Al-Miqdad, wished that he should be spared so that he would get his ransom but the Prophet prayed to Allah to give Al-Miqdad of His bounty and he was satisfied.

Another prisoner, Uqab ibn Abi Mu'ait, was also killed at the Prophet's order when he reached a place called Irq Ath-Thabiah. As

he was taken to be killed he shouted: "Who will look after my boys, Muhammad?" The Prophet's answer was "The Fire." Uqab asked: "Do you single me out of all your prisoners?" and the Prophet replied in the affirmative, pointing out to his companions some of the crimes the man had perpetrated. He said: "As I prostrated in my prayers once in the Mosque he put his foot over my neck and pressed hard. He did not release me until I felt my eyes would come out of my face. On another occasion he threw over my head the tummy of a dead sheep while I was praying. Fatimah (the Prophet's daughter) came to wash it off my head."

When the Prophet arrived in Madinah he assigned the prisoners to various groups of his companions and asked them to look after them well. That meant, in effect, that the prisoners received the sort of treatment no prisoners of war could have dreamt of. Abu Aziz ibn Umayr who was among the prisoners reported: "I was assigned to a group of the Ansar. When they laid their lunch or dinner they would give me the bread while they themselves ate the dates without bread. (Dates were the most common food in Arabia while bread was not always available. Bread is also filling, thus the one who ate bread would not feel the twinges of hunger like the one who ate dates only.) This was because of the Prophet's instruction to them. Every time any one of them had a piece of bread he would give it to me. Sometimes I felt embarrassed by their hospitality and I gave the bread to any one of them. He would return it without eating a single bite."

This is the sort of treatment Muhammad's prisoners received. The only reason for this noble treatment was that the Muslims did not go into war in the first place for any material or military gain. Their objective in war was the same as their objective in peace, namely, to make their message known to other people and to remove all obstacles that prevented people from accepting it. Quraish's military might was one such obstacle. When Quraish came out in a demonstration of strength which, if successful, would have prevented many people from even listening to the message of Islam with open minds, then that exercise would have to be challenged and smashed, even if that meant the killing of people who were very close relatives. But when that immediate objective had been achieved and the Quraish army retreated in defeat those who were taken prisoners would receive kind treatment because they could not, in their position, cause the Muslims any harm. Indeed, the Muslims looked on them as people who could become Muslims if they were to know what Islam is all about.

One very important characteristic of our religion of Islam is that it teaches us to evaluate every situation on its merits. During the battle and when the Muslims started to take prisoners from among the unbelievers, the same man who reported the type of treatment he and the rest of the prisoners received, Abu Aziz ibn Umayr was seen by his brother, Mus'ab, a companion of the Prophet being taken prisoner by a man from the Ansar. Mus'ab drew near and said to the Ansari: "Hold fast to him. His mother is wealthy. She may pay you a generous ransom." In this case Mus'ab was pointing out something in the interest of the Muslim community. His kinship with his brother was then of little importance. When the battle was over the thing which served the interests of Islam was to treat the prisoners well so that their hostility to Islam would be at least reduced if not totally removed.

(To be continued next Friday)

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Marriage without witnesses

Q. I refer to your informative answer regarding parents' role in marriage, published in Arab News on July 16. I, however, still feel unsatisfactory on one point. Would you please clarify?

According to Hanafi school of thought what are the minimum witnesses to legalize a virgin girl's marriage? What does the Hanafi school say if the bride or the groom marry without witnesses other than the marriage performer (Qadi)? Is there any provision under such circumstances when the groom himself can bring a girl into a marriage contract after paying an agreed dowry in the absence of the Qadi and/or the witnesses other than the bride herself?

Shuaib A. Khan
P.O. Box 1488
Jeddah

A. No school of thought considers a mar-

riage contract valid unless there are two witnesses to see and hear the acceptance by both parties of the terms of the marriage. Their ruling is based on the Prophet's pronouncement that no marriage is legal or valid without the bride's guardian who acts for her and two witnesses. The Hanafi school of thought does not differ from the rest in this connection. The Maliki school of thought, however, considers the marriage contract valid even if no witnesses were present at the time the contract is made. It is stipulated by the Malikis, though, that witnesses must be sought and informed of the marriage before it is consummated. I must stress here that the same rules apply to both virgin brides and to women who had been married before.

The other case set by the reader of a "marriage" on the basis of an agreed dowry only, without witnesses and with no one present apart from the bride and groom is simply not valid. After all the dividing line between a legitimate and an illicit or unlawful relation-

ship between a man and a woman is based on the fact that one is public and the other is secret. Islam stresses the need for publicity in marriage. The Prophet (peace be on him) says: "Publicize marriage and make it (that is, the ceremony of marriage) in the mosque and beat the tambourine to celebrate it."

The objective of all this is twofold. First, publicity is, perhaps, the best universal method of establishing the rights and duties of both the bride and the groom. Two witnesses to act officially are the minimum publicity required. Adding to that by holding the ceremony in the mosque where many people would observe the proceedings and a further celebration with music which announces the marriage to the neighborhood provide further guarantees of the rights of both parties. The other objective is to bring in the whole neighborhood into the marriage celebration. Marriage is a social occasion. The Muslim community is one with close social ties. Such celebrations tend to cement these ties and are, therefore, highly important.

It should be clear now that the case set by the questioner is in direct conflict with the

Islamic concept of a proper marriage and it is, therefore, not valid.

Discrimination in jobs

Q. Why is it that people with similar qualifications are subjected to different rules regarding job availability, salary and stay permit on basis of their nationalities? Are there any Islamic guidelines in this respect?

S.K. Mian
P.O. Box 459
Riyadh

A. Islam stresses the need for just and equal treatment in all respects. Having said that, I feel that the matter you raise is simply subject to the market forces of supply and demand. After all, no one forces anybody to accept a job with a smaller salary and tougher conditions. As the employee accepts the job without coercion then that should be the end of the matter, the fact that his own circumstances force him to accept notwithstanding.

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| CONTENDER ARGENT | 817 | 28-9-82 | MED. |
| NEDLLOYD DEJIMA | 336 | 07-10-82 | FAR EAST |
| MIDRECHT | 816 | 22-10-82 | FAR EAST |
| ARLBERG | 819 | 25-10-82 | MED. |

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RED SEA LINE

| VESSEL'S NAME | VOY | ETA JEDDAH | FROM |
|---------------|-----|------------|--------|
| ELDIR | 68 | 15-9-82 | Europe |
| SATELITH | 69 | 21-9-82 | Europe |
| DANALITH | 70 | 12-10-82 | Europe |
| FINLITH | 71 | 22-10-82 | Europe |

Importers with cargo on above VESSELS are requested to obtain Delivery Orders from our Office without delay against submission of Original Bill of Lading.

جديد

the BUMBLES

of mumbles

The whale visits Wales--Part II

By Alexandra Frith

The Wizard, Dooley, Dearlo and Toggler flew home and spread the word to all the little Bumbles to hoist their sails as there was to be a welcoming party for the whale who was visiting Wales.

Well, what a pretty sight there was within the hour. While Tosselbot took a forty wink nap, the Bumbles quickly filled their fishing boats with lots of good things to eat then helped their families and friends into the boats and set sail out into Swansea Bay.

When Tosselbot finished her forty winks she first opened one eye then the other and could hardly believe the sight before her. In front, beside and behind her there were dozens of boats filled with Bumbles and at the front of each boat, right in the bows, a large solitary candle had been lit. It was all very beautiful as dusk was falling.

Up front with the Wizard and Dooley, were Dearlo, Toggler and Lillypop. Dearlo cried out loud and clear above the lapping waves. "Tosselbot, we bid you welcome. We Bumbles are truly honored that you have traveled so very many miles to visit Wales. You are a very courageous whale and we have brought you a feast of good things to eat."

One by one, the boats sailed by Tosselbot and left food in abundance for the big whale to eat.

When they could see that Tosselbot had eaten to her heart's content and was looking very sleepy again, Dearlo signaled to all the boats to get ready. It was a truly beautiful sight. The moon was now shining brightly and so were all the little candles as the whale lay in the middle of all the little boats and chatted to the Bumbles. At Dearlo's signal, all the Bumbles began to sing this song....

"We think you're great, we really do.
To swim through oceans green and blue.
We'd love to hear your daring tales
Of how you made your way to Wales.
We welcome you to Mumbles shore.
A place you've never been before.
And when at last your visit ends
Please give our love to all your friends."

When Tosselbot heard the words and heard the Bumbles singing away, a big tear slid down her beautiful blue skin.

"Please don't cry, Tosselbot," said Lillypop. "Why do you look so unhappy?"

"I'm not crying because I am unhappy."

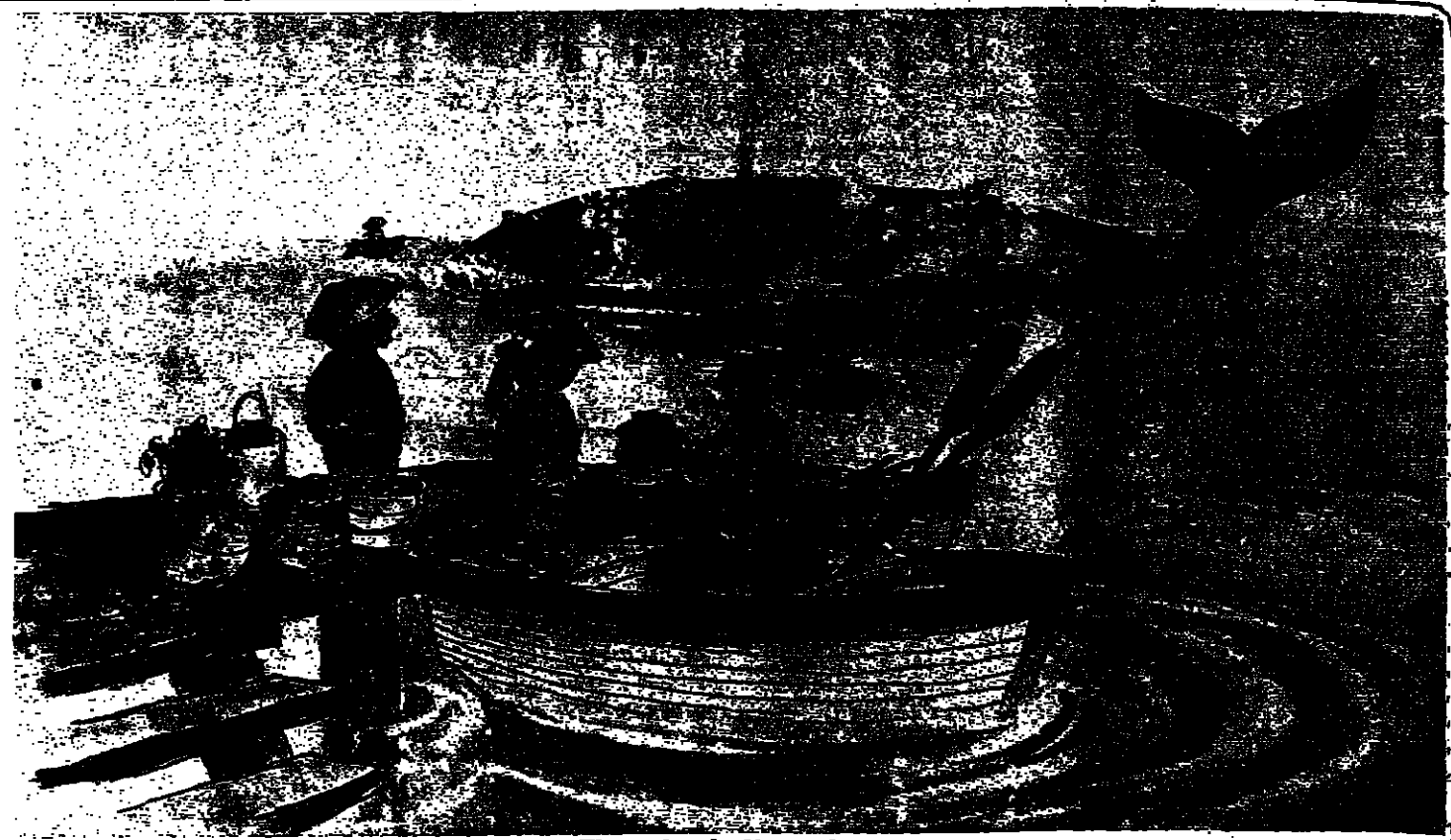
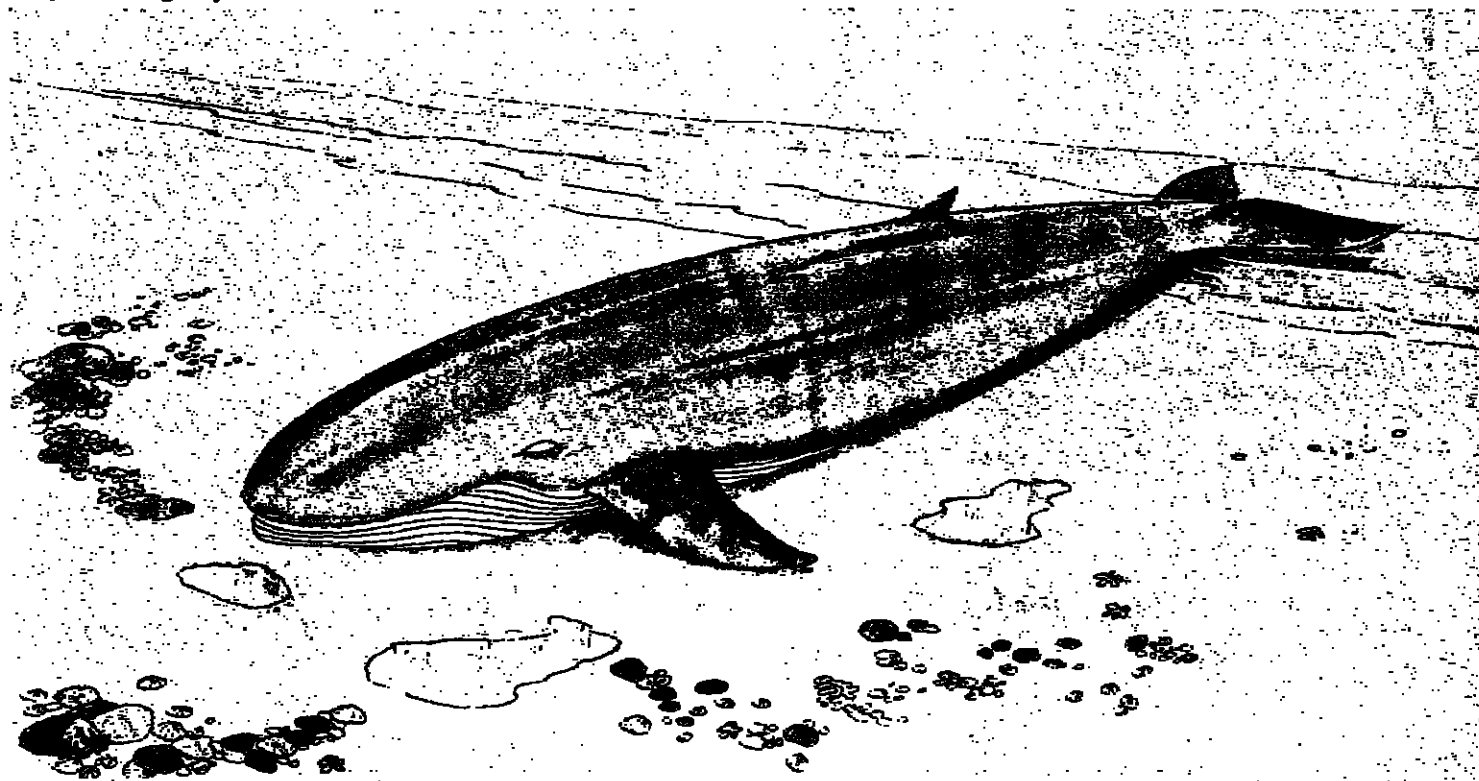
little Bumble," Tosselbot said through all her tears. "I'm crying because I am so happy." With that, all the Bumbles laughed and clapped their appreciation.

Soon it was time for the Bumbles to return to their homes beneath the pebbles. So, one by one, the boats headed for Mumbles shore, after bidding Tosselbot the whale a very good night.

As Dearlo pulled down his top pebble on his way to bed, he gave one last look out to sea and saw the whale sound asleep far out in Swansea Bay. He gave a happy sigh and thought what a marvelous day it had been and how brave Tosselbot must be to have traveled all that way, just to visit Wales. Mind you, he couldn't argue with that. Wales was a very beautiful land.

Soon, he, Lillypop and Toggler were sound asleep not realizing what the following day was to bring.

Next morning Lillypop was up bright and early and she gently shook Dearlo awake



Illustrations by Nicolas Dumine

with his cup of seawater tea. "Wake up, Dearlo."

"Good morning, Lillypop. Thank you for the tea. I'll be up in two shakes."

Talking about shakes, it took many of them to awaken Toggler, who was snoring very loudly. He was dreaming of a Bumble house made from all his favorite things to eat and he had just eaten the last of the front door when he opened his eyes to see Lillypop smiling and offering him a nice cup of seawater tea. While he was telling Lillypop about his dream, Dearlo climbed up the seaweed ladder, opened up the top pebble

and looked out to see how Tosselbot was doing.

Suddenly he jumped back down and cried out "Quickly! Come quickly! Tosselbot is in trouble!"

The three little Bumbles clapped on their scallop shell hats and were soon standing on the pebbles looking out to sea. They were horrified. There was Tosselbot the whale marooned on a sand bank. The seawater was all around her but there was none underneath her and she couldn't move.

(To be continued next Friday)



Japanese penchant for whales

By Arjuna

MANILA (Depthnews) — The *hanko* is sacred. It bears the seal of a person, equivalent to the Westerner's signature. The Japanese stamps the *hanko* on any document, official transaction, any time they want to put their mark on.

The *hanko* is very expensive, made of ivory, and which is why the Japanese is probably the world's second largest consumers of elephant tusks. Oddly enough, the huge tusks are whittled down into the little name seals, the finest *hanko* coming from the center grain or the core of the tusk.

Except for an insignificant amount for figurines and jewelry, the Japanese buy ivory just for the *hanko*. Which is a pretty stiff price to pay for the life of an elephant often killed by hunters only for their ivory tusk. But then again, the Japanese still hunt endangered whales when it accounts for less than 1 percent of all animal protein consumed by the country.

Many critics of whaling insist that whale meat can be eliminated from the Japanese diet without real repercussions. In fact, they

insist that sperm whale meat is not liked by the Japanese who grew up after World War II with whale meat the basis for the school lunch program and was an important protein source. Instead, they are reported to loathe it today, having whale meat 4 out of 7 meals a day in the 1950s.

Today, there are only a couple of Tokyo restaurants that feature whale meat. Whale meat, in fact, is very difficult to find in Japan. The most common way it is served today is as *Kujida*, roughly like smoked salmon. In terms of employment, only a handful of persons are involved in the coastal catch. About 200 persons are directly affected by coastal sperm whale operation — and all are from only one village.

The Japanese are on to sperm whales because of the considerable economic incentives. A sperm whale is worth roughly \$10,000 and the industry had a quota in 1981 of close to 900. Sperm whales are valued primarily for their oil, for which there are now plant-based substitutes. The Japanese, versatile as they are, are reportedly now making tennis rackets from the tendons.

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| TARAGO | 50 | 17-9-82 | Australia/ N. Zealand |
| BOOGABILLA | 30 | 22-9-82 | Australia/ N. Zealand |
| JUTLANDIA | 05 | 27-9-82 | Europe |
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|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|
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| PACIFIC EXPORTER JUBAIL | GENERAL | 6.9.1982 |
| HONEY RIVER | STEEL | 7.9.1982 |
| PACIFIC EXPORTER | STEEL | 8.9.1982 |
| HONEY RIVER JUBAIL | PIPES | 8.9.1982 |
| FORT CALGARY | STEEL | 8.9.1982 |
| SHARP ISLAND, VOY; 822 | MAIZE/GEN. | 10.9.1982 |
| CALYPSO - N | STEEL | 10.9.1982 |
| LILY VILLAGE | STEEL | 13.9.1982 |
| SEA KING | BARLEY | 14.9.1982 |
| CELTIC SKY | STEEL | 16.9.1982 |
| RECENT SAILINGS | | |
| ASIA LOYALTY | | 25.8.1982 |
| PASEWALK, V-4/82 | | 28.8.1982 |
| APJ PRITI | | 31.8.1982 |
| LAMMA ISLAND, VOY; 824 | | 31.8.1982 |

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Growing child abuse in U.S. linked to financial frustrations

By Bill Curry

COOS BAY, Oregon — He hit his son hard — too hard and too many times. But the father had been unemployed for so long, the family budget strained so much, the frustrations had just welled up in him. So when it came to disciplining the teen-age boy over his spending habits, the father exploded. His son's head and body injuries required extensive medical treatment.

No isolated incident, the father's assault this spring typifies the growing incidence of child abuse in America's areas of economic depression.

From industrial towns in the Midwest to copper mining towns in Arizona to the lumber towns of Oregon like Coos Bay, the nation's economic difficulties are increasingly being measured by the bruises and emotional injuries suffered by children, injuries inflicted by their unemployed or financially strained parents.

"Kids don't understand the economy," said Chuck Camplan, a child protective services supervisor in Portland, "but they're feeling the pain of the economy."

Nationwide statistics are not yet available on child abuse during the current recession, but child abuse experts have long suspected a link between abuse and financial stress. And now, because stringent state child abuse-reporting laws took hold in the mid-70s, these experts believe that the emerging statistics will present the most complete picture yet of abuse and its relationship to hard times.

Reported child abuse in Oregon, a state with some of the nation's highest unemployment, was up 46 percent, to 2,732 cases, last year over 1980. And officials expect a 24 percent rise this year.

"Part of the increase is due to more emphasis on reporting child abuse," said Lois McCarthy, Oregon's assistant administrator for family services in Salem. "But part of it is due to the unemployment problem."

In the first seven months of this year, child abuse cases in Oregon's high-unemployment counties have already exceeded the number of cases reported in all of 1981.

The increase in family violence comes as public services to combat abuse — such as mental health clinics and subsidized day-care centers — are being sharply reduced by the Reagan administration and the states, which, like Oregon, are seeing their own budgets shrink by a declining economy. "There's a long-term cost to fiscal management that we haven't seen yet," McCarthy said.

Added Bart Wilson of protective services in Portland: "sure, dad can get his job back, buy another house — but what about that kid? He's been hurt, attacked by his parents. The longer the recession goes on, the greater the impact. The economy can recover, but

can the kids?"

"I blame myself, that it's my fault we're not making it, and then I take it out on the kids," said Jeannie Hettinga, 24, a Portland mother of three boys, aged 3 to 7. Her husband, Roy, 32, has been laid off six times in three years for months at a time. Worse, her husband's plywood mill pay has remained at \$8.35 an hour for four years while prices have risen.

Several months ago, concerned about the verbal abuse she was inflicting on her children, Hettinga joined a parents anonymous chapter. "He comes home and yells at me to cut back," she said. "I, in turn, come under pressure from the kids — they need clothes, they need to eat."

"There's been more and more pressure in the home — we've had times we didn't know where the next meal was going to come from. It's mostly emotional (abuse). Resenting them, blaming them for problems, telling them they're bad. It's not their fault for being there. This beast in me comes out and I really start walling at them. I don't know if that isn't more detrimental (than physical abuse). I always say I'm sorry, but you say you're sorry too much and they don't know if you mean it. It's detrimental to their emotional well-being, and anything that's detrimental is abuse."

Such are the problems showing up at Oregon's hospitals, child services offices and on the hotlines and helpines from those with family problems, problems springing from a sense of shame and failure, despair and frustration — the inner burden of prolonged unemployment.

Those who work with abusive parents emphasize that the economy is not causing child abuse but rather is increasing the stress that leads to abuse in abuse-prone families. In some families, abuse may have occurred before but now is more severe or more frequent under the pressures of joblessness and debt.

Case workers say abuse is also occurring in families that had never experienced it during more prosperous times. They cite the father of the teen-age boy — formerly a working man active in community work who had never abused his children and who had raised such a close-knit family that even after the assault, the son still wanted to live at home.

"There's a lot of men who might not have become abusive under normal stress," said Jim Mills, a family therapist in Coos Bay who runs "Anger Control" groups for abusive men. "Those who are inclined are more prone to act. And mom and dad probably won't be able to stop when the economic stress has stopped. Once it sets in, it's very hard to break."

That is a particularly disturbing development because it could lead to additional generations of child abuse that may have never

occurred. "It's passed on from generation to generation," Mills said.

"You raise your kid the way you were raised," observed Dale Helland, director of the Pacific Child Center, which works with troubled families and emotionally disturbed children. "If nothing's done, there's emotional disturbance, and the kid has learned discipline techniques to pass on to his children."

Meanwhile, foster homes, a traditional refuge for abused children, are increasingly scarce because of hard times in a state where a depressed lumber industry has pushed unemployment to 11 percent statewide and to 20 percent and more in some communities. And even abuse by foster parents has doubled, according to reports filed with the state.

What is more, case workers add, there is a growing incidence of neglect in the state — children left without proper supervision or denied necessities. "A year ago, we stated noticing a tremendous increase in kids being left alone by people having to take jobs," said Camplan of protective services in Portland. "Now it's mushrooming around the state."

In Coos Bay, a south coastal community of perhaps 14,000, reported child abuse cases totaled 69 in the first seven months of this year, including the father's enraged assault on his teen-age son. In all of last year, Coos County recorded 63 cases. In an area that once thrived on wood products and fishing, unemployment was 12.8 percent in June — down from 14.9 percent in June 1981 but only because 3,000 people have either left town or quit looking for work.

In 1981, the women's crisis service here provided services to 1,292 families, including 838 children. So far this year, 2,000 families with 1,259 children have been helped as unemployed husbands and fathers abuse their wives and children.

Marla Jones, director of the local Helpline, a crisis referral service, said, "the thing we are seeing are people who are just unable to cope — family fights between father and mother, children and parents."

"When you're unemployed for so long," said a 25-year-old Coos Bay man who has been out of work for 18 months, "after the initial shock of losing your job, the longer it takes to find work, the lower your self-esteem goes." So like many others here, he too fell into family violence, abusing his wife verbally and physically until she left him.

"I always did real well," he said. "Even after you have to adjust financially, it's in the back of your mind you're not achieving. 'I'm a failure.' You're just worthless. Everything you've worked all your life for is gone. And if you're a proud person, it's the most demeaning thing. To see it roll the other way, that I was a failure, really hurt."



ASTRONAUT: America's first woman due to go into space is Sally K. Ride. A doctor of astrophysics, she is to be a member of the American shuttle crew. Her flight is scheduled for April 1983. Miss Ride is seen here at the NASA space center in Houston, Texas.

61 combat job categories closed to American women

By David Wood

WASHINGTON (LAT) — In its first official recognition that women soldiers may not be able to perform the same duties as their male counterparts, the U.S. Army announced recently that it will begin screening women's physical ability to determine what jobs they can hold.

The new policy will, in effect, bar some women from certain jobs requiring heavy physical exertion. The change is a dramatic reversal of army policy during the 1970s, when women were encouraged to hold a wide assortment of jobs, excluding combat assignments.

The number of combat job categories closed to women is being increased from 38 to 61. Pentagon officials said. However, more than 20,000 women, almost a third of the army's 65,000 female soldiers, will continue to serve in combat-related jobs as medics, truck drivers and litter-bearers — assignments that could bring them under fire.

"Women will be in danger," Lawrence J. Korb, the Pentagon's chief manpower official, told reporters. Korb also revealed that the army plans to recruit far fewer women than were earlier envisioned. Over the next five years, the army will recruit 5,000 women, bringing total female strength to 70,000 soldiers.

During the Carter administration, defense officials planned to bring female strength in the army to 100,000, but later that goal was reduced to 87,000. The new policy directives to slow the growth of female soldiers and to

direct them into less demanding jobs stem from a massive 18-month study aimed at increasing the army's combat readiness.

The study was prompted by increasing complaints from army field officers about women's poor performance in some jobs and by high turnover in some units caused by women dropping out of the army because of unhappiness in their jobs, army officials said. The women's dropout rate is currently running 14 percent ahead of the rate for men, Korb said.

The study's findings, to be officially released next month, parallel earlier Pentagon research indicating that women are physically unable to perform certain duties. One army study that reached that conclusion was judged "too sensitive" for public release in August 1977, a time when the Carter administration was attempting to increase the role of women in the military.

The study's findings appear to substantiate barracks-level complaints about women soldiers' performance, which began when women began serving alongside men in 1974. Army officials said that many capable women truck drivers, for instance, cannot change heavy truck tires, and that women litter-bearers often cannot lift stretchers above their heads.

The officials said that most of the 23 combat-related job categories being placed off limits to women involve combat engineering assignments. Only 1,400 women now hold such jobs. Women already serving in the army will not be affected by the new policies, the officials said.

Gathering of chefs

Good food for heads of state

By Suzy Patterson

REIMS, France (AP) — The Reagans are mad about fish mousses and noodles. The king of Sweden makes his own pasta. Princess Grace and the Monaco royal family often sup on Boston baked beans or corn on the cob. The queen of Denmark likes eel in green herbed sauce.

This and other inside gastronomic information about presidents and royal families surfaced at a gathering of "les chefs des chefs" — or chefs of rulers and royalty in this famed city in eastern France last week.

After a 2-day eating in Reims, the chefs went on to more gastronomy in Belgium, complete with a day of fishing Sunday and a do-it-yourself fish fry.

Started five years ago by the French firm Bragard, which makes chefs' uniforms, the club holds gala yearly meetings. The recent Reims meeting of 18 chefs was festive, helped along with French pates and delicate dishes.

In spite of current French-American political tensions, the entente cordiale was especially warm between Marcel Le Servot from the French president's Elysee Palace, and Henry Haller, chef at the White House. They would rather discuss sauces than politics.

"I love French food. It's a great inspiration," said Haller, an affable Swiss-born master cook who has served four administrations beginning with Lyndon Johnson's.

"I won't compare presidents," he said. "But I will tell you the Reagans are very knowledgeable about food, and have excellent taste." Politics don't interfere with Haller's culinary domain, since he knows how to please American and foreign palates with everything from Maryland crab cakes to sweetbreads "à la Reims," in grape sauce.

After training in Switzerland and serving as chef at several luxury New York hotels, Haller was lured from the Ambassador Hotel by Lady Bird Johnson in 1966.

"I get inspiration at these chefs' gatherings," Haller said. "But menus for the White House are based on fresh local pro-

then lunch of a cold soup like madrilène jellied consommé or vichyssoise, lobster salad, fruit or sherbet.

"A typical dinner menu would be stuffed veal chop, perhaps with fresh peas and pasta, cucumber salad, maybe lemon mousse dessert.

President Reagan loves dessert, and they both like Italian cuisine — dishes like veal marsala.

In spite of a Socialist regime and new austerity measures, the French presidential chef must still serve three-star food. When asked about the meals he has served to every French leader since De Gaulle, Le Servot said, "I try to please each one." He declined to reveal differences in taste.

Most chefs have the same policy of planning menus and then consulting the household's first lady for approval.

Monaco's royal family chef, Paul Charleux, says Princess Grace loves regional dishes, which means lots of Mediterranean fresh fish as well as vegetables from the royal household's gardens on the slopes of Mount Agel above Monte-Carlo.

"I boil corn on the cob for about four minutes just an hour or so after it's picked," said Charleux. He said that while the royal family often eats the ears American-style right off the cob with butter and salt, he prefers it the way he might make it for a dinner party — off the ear and cooked in cream or with artichoke hearts.

"But of course food for official dinners is very refined," Charleux said.

The Swedish royal family's chef, Austrian-born Gunter Kraftner, said "on the staff's day off the King (Carl XVI Gustaf) grinds out fresh pasta and makes the sauces himself for his family. He's a very good cook."

Queen Margrethe and Prince Henri of Denmark enjoy international and Scandinavian dishes, according to their chef Jesper Winding. "Prince Henri favors eel cooked with a green herb sauce, which is both French and Danish," Winding said. "But during festival dessert is always a brandy-flamed fruit pudding from London."

Vocations for women increase in Singapore

By Nestor Cervantes

SINGAPORE (Depthnews) — Three major changes faced by Singapore, especially as it approaches a "post-industrial" phase, favor a more extensive participation of women in the labor force.

A study on women and employment in Singapore enumerated the changes as: shift in the economic area from manufacturing to services; focus in technology on new science-based industries like computers, electronics, optics and polymers; and the emergence in society of "technical elites" and new class stratifications.

The study was used by the Singapore Women's Council as resource material at the first directorial meeting of the Asian Confederation of Women's Organizations (ACWO) whose members are composed of national women's councils in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Affecting women in particular, noted the study, is the development of the service industry which broadly covers transport, trade, insurance, banking, public administration and technical services.

Singaporeans have been gearing themselves toward this prospect by aiming for "useful specific knowledge," according to the study. "Vocationalism and hard-headed practicality is the order of the day." "In one sense, this is an adaptation to a society where jobs are scarce and the cost of living is mounting continuously, and 1 the families have to have more than one regular wage earner."

In the present industrial society, it explained, men hold most of the jobs especially in the factories. But the shift to services provision widens the employment vista and should involve added opportunities for women.

This may, however, take some time. As shown in another paper, women still have to avail of or to improve their scholastic and vocational training to help them land the desired jobs.

On the other hand, trends point to a better employment future for women. In education, the study pointed out, the literacy rate among women went up by 63.5 percent from 1970 to 1980 compared to a 39 percent increase in male literacy rates. This apparently is a bright spot in an otherwise bleak scene for women. As the study noted from those aged 10 years and above, "there was a relatively higher proportion of women than men with no (educational) qualifications and a lower proportion of women at each of the four levels of qualifications especially where tertiary qualifications were concerned."

More specifically, of those aged 10 and above, 42.8 percent of females and only 27.1 percent of males had no qualifications. Among those with qualifications, 32.3 percent, 12.4 percent, 4.7 percent and 1.8 percent of females had primary, secondary, upper secondary and tertiary schooling, respectively. The figures, in the same order, were 50.1 percent, 12.5 percent, 6.8 percent and 3.5 percent for males, according to the 1980 census.

At the same time, the study pointed to a "steadily rising curve of women's participation in the labor force." While men's participation rate in the labor force grew from 67.6 percent in 1970 to 72.8 percent in 1980 (or an increase of 5.2 points), female participation rate rose by 14.7 percent from 24.6 percent in 1970 to 39.3 percent in 1980.

The paper attributes this to the expansion of the manufacturing, service and financial sectors not to mention the tight labor market situation, which has prompted government to encourage more women to work.

As incentives for the women, government has been urging employers to introduce flexible working hours and to operate in shorter shifts, to provide child-care services at nominal fees, and to locate factories in large housing estates or provide them with transport facilities to and from the job site.

In addition, higher tax relief is granted for dependent children of working female professionals with high qualifications. The fact that the government gives education and training opportunities equally to both sexes, and that it has been constantly giving encouragement to women, is expected to result in a more favorable outlook on female employment.

The study pointed out that a lead has been taken by the civil service when it implemented a part-time employment scheme for housewives to fill up vacancies in the ministries and statutory boards.

As of 1980, the female labor force is younger than the male, with women workers averaging 28.6 years of age and the men 34 years. The study noted that highest female participation is in the 20-24 age group, and decreases with older age groups. A greater number of them (59.8 percent) were single although the participation rates of married and divorced women have also gone up significantly.

As for the kind of jobs held, 38.9 percent of working women were in the manufacturing sector, 20.8 percent were in the service sector and 20.3 percent were in trade. Their concentration, or more than 3 out of 5 working females, were in labor-intensive, female-dominated industries.

For instance, they were mostly production workers in the clothing industry, electronic products and components industry, and the electrical machinery and appliances industry; teachers, nurses, social workers and servants in the services sector; and typists, stenographers, and clerks in the trade sector.

The study sums up other implications for women's employment as follows: The proportion of unemployed females who failed in their first attempt to find work was 1.1 percent or 11.7 percent lower than ten years ago. The inference is that it is now less difficult for a woman with no working experience to find

Arabian cuisine -- for Eid holidays

JEDDAH — These recipes are from the upcoming book *Arabian Cuisine* by Anna Marie Weiss-Armush.

Ma'Amool (Syria)

Date or nut-filled cakes shaped in wooden molds, served to visitors during Eid holidays.

Ingredients:
2 cups semolina
1 cup flour, sifted
1/4 cup fine granulated sugar
1 cup semne (ghee)
1/2 cup butter, melted and cooled
1/4-1/2 cup warm water or milk

Preparation:
1. Combine the first five ingredients. Knead well, adding enough water to make a soft dough. Cover tightly and set aside overnight, or at least for 6 hours.

2. Preheat oven to 350 °F.
3. Prepare the desired filling.
4. Knead the dough again. Tear off a walnut-size ball of dough. Make a deep dent with your finger, as in forming kibble. Hollow out the center and slip into this opening a teaspoonful of the filling. Close carefully. Press the stuffed dough into a wooden ma'amool mold (called a tabi) to form a delicate pattern on the upper side of the cake. Tap out onto an ungreased cookie sheet and bake for 20-25 minutes, until lightly colored but not browned sprinkle cookies stuffed with nuts with powdered sugar before serving.

Nut filling:
1 1/2 cup nuts
1/2 cup fine granulated sugar
1 teaspoon rose water
1 tablespoon semne (ghee)
1. Walnuts are preferred, but pistachios or blanched almonds may be used. Grind 1 cup of the nuts, and finely chop the remainder.

2. Combine all the ingredients.
Variation:
Substitute 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon for the rose water if the latter is not one of your favorites. Cinnamon is usually preferred with walnuts.

Date filling:

600 grams dates
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons water
1/4 cup walnuts, chopped (optional)
1 tablespoon cinnamon (optional)
1. Remove the seeds from the dates and chop the fruit. Place in a saucepan with the butter and water and cook over low heat until thickened, stirring constantly. Cool.

2. Stir in the optional ingredients. The flat topped tabi is used with date filling, and the domed mold is for nut-filled cookies.

Variation:

* Form a ma'amool date roll. Tear off a handful of the dough, and roll it into a long strip 5 cm. wide. Spread date filling over the pastry and roll up as if forming a long sausage. Flatten slightly with a touch of the palm, and cut into 5 cm. lengths. Or, without flattening, cut diagonally into 5 cm. pieces. Bake as above.

A Western type cakey dough for the traditional stuffed pastries.

Ma'Amool date roll

Ingredients:

4 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
2 teaspoons baking soda
2 eggs
1/2 cup butter, melted
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon vanilla
1/4 cup milk
sesame seeds

Preparation:

1. Sift together the flour, salt, baking powder and soda.
2. Cream the eggs with the butter. Mix in the lemon, vanilla and milk. Blend in the flour mixture. Knead until smooth.
3. Prepare the preceding date filling.
4. Preheat the oven to 350 °F.
5. Roll out half the dough to 1.5 cm.

thickness and about 10 cm. wide. Place half of the filling along the long edge of the dough. Roll up from the same side, forming a long rope with a date center.

6. Sprinkle sesame seeds on your working surface along the length of the pastry and roll the ma'amool once to coat the upper surface with seeds.

7. Bake until light brown, about 30 minutes.
Variation: for small date cakes, slice the roll into 2 cm. slices. Lay each piece on its side and bake.

Zingul (Syria)

Zingul or Zalabia is a long slender curl of light crispy fried dough. During the Eid holidays, you may step up to any of the little stands that dot the streets of Damascus, and your order will be deep fried right before your eyes.

Ingredients:

2 cups water
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter
2 cups flour
4 eggs
Oil for deep frying
Granulated sugar

Preparation:

1. Place the water, salt, and butter in a saucepan and bring to a boil. Stir to melt the butter.
2. Add the flour and continue to cook while stirring vigorously until mixture leaves the sides of the pan clean. Remove from heat and cool.
3. Beat in eggs one at a time. Spoon into a cookie press with a star-shaped disk.
4. Heat the oil to 375 °F. Heat a deep-frying basket in the oil. Pipe lengths of dough into the hot fat and cook until golden, turning if necessary.
5. Drain on a paper towel.
6. Put the sugar in a bag. Place one pastry at a time in the bag and gently shake it to coat with sugar. The pastries should still be hot or the sugar won't stick.

Shrimp slices

TAIPEI — The five basic flavors, sour, sweet, bitter, hot and salty are combined in this dish. The Chinese often mix traditional flavors to make new types of seasoning. Some condiments have only one flavor, such as mustard and peppers, which are hot, bean paste which is salty, and plum sauce which is sour. Other sauces combine a mixture of flavors, such as sweet and sour sauce, hot sesame sauce and fish-flavored sauce.

To preserve the delicate flavor of sea-food, mild seasoning is usually called for. Five-flavored shrimp is a cold dish which shows this principle at work.

Directions:
Steam or boil 8-10 giant prawns and after cooling, peel and cut each into 10 large slices. Arrange on a large plate (a bed of bamboo shoots is optional). Serve with four bowls filled with different sauces for dipping.

Sweet salad dressing, hot sesame sauce, ginger-vinegar sauce, and scallion flavored pepper-sesame sauce are those most com-



July 1982

For keeping aid flowing to poor

West adds \$7b to IDA coffers

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (AP) — Rich countries have signed a \$7 billion check to keep reduced funds flowing to the poorest countries until the end of 1984.

Unveiling the "Toronto agreement," World Bank Vice-President Moeen Jureshi said it was an "extremely important milestone" and "encouraging" for the outcome of talks in November on finances for the next three-year period.

The deal removes the threat of possible fund starvation in 1984 hanging over the International Development Association (IDA), a World Bank affiliate which grants 50-year interest-free loans to the poorest

countries.

IDA's finances were in turmoil following America's decision to stretch its three-year contribution into a fourth year, 1984.

Some donor countries had reduced their 1983 contributions pro rata but were willing to make this retained cash available, in addition to a one-off 1984 payment equivalent to a third of their previous three-year contribution.

The complex deal means that IDA is assured of about \$3.5 billion equivalent in each of 1983 and 1984. In real terms the deal means that the \$12 billion initially earmarked for the periods up to the end of 1983 has been

stretched to 1984.

This sum is now worth only a little more than \$10 billion equivalent due solely to the weakness of donor currencies against the dollar, but it has been topped up by all donors except the U.S. to total \$12 billion at current rates.

The U.S. administration had confirmed it was committing \$945 million in 1983 and would seek congressional authorization for its remaining contribution now due in 1984 of \$1.1 billion.

The complication lies in how other donors will make their outstanding IDA six contributions, and their 1984 "bridging" payments. In an attempt to demonstrate that the U.S. should not be able to tender for contracts funded by the 1984 account, France and Canada pushed for the creation of a special fund.

Only donors to this fund would be able to supply under contracts financed by it. Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Italy have said they would support the arrangement.

The money so far committed under these procurement conditions comprises about \$180 million in respect of the 1983 backlog and \$200 million of the topping-up cash, making a total of nearly \$380 million.

So far 11 donors have said they will make a total of \$1.9 billion available through normal IDA channels. The remaining 14 IDA donors are expected to make their choice shortly.

The 11 are Australia, Austria, Belgium, West Germany, Japan, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Britain.

Jureshi said there was general concern about the need to keep IDA finances flowing despite tight budgets in donor countries.

WB to help rebuild Lebanon

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (AP) — The World Bank has agreed in principle to try to put together a project for reconstruction of war-torn Lebanon, bank President A.W. Clausen said Thursday.

Clausen told a news conference, just before the conclusion of the week-long meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, that the bank hoped "conditions will soon be appropriate" for work to begin on setting up a project for Lebanon.

The Lebanese government has requested the bank to carry out a preliminary assessment of reconstruction needs, as a basis for World Bank financing or co-financing of reconstruction projects, Clausen said.

He said the bank had also been asked "to take the initiative of forming a consultative group of donors for the reconstruction of Lebanon," and had agreed, "in principle."

U.S. firms barred from contracts

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (AP) — In retaliation for reduced U.S. contributions, the World Bank decided Wednesday to bar American firms from contracts stemming from at least \$640 million in aid to the poorest countries.

Thirty-one of the 32 donor nations — all but the United States — agreed to allow countries to earmark contributions in the next two fiscal years for a "special fund" parallel to the regular resources of the International Development Agency, a bank spokesman announced.

U.S. sets terms to Mexico

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (Agencies) — The United States issued a stern warning to Mexico that it will have to undergo major changes in its economic policy in order to obtain the emergency loans the country is seeking.

"I would expect significant adjustments will be necessary before the IMF (International Monetary Fund) would agree to provide funds to Mexico," Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel said.

"We are encouraging the IMF to maintain strict conditionality in their loans," Sprinkel told reporters here, where he is attending the week-long annual meeting of the 146-nation emergency lending agency.

Mexican officials are conferring with the IMF on a plan for obtaining \$4 billion to \$5 billion in loans to help it through a severe cash shortage. The nation's economic crisis has made it impossible for it to make payments on its \$80 billion debt — the largest of any developing country.

In exchange for making loans the IMF demands strict changes in economic policies including cuts in food subsidies and other government spending. Loans are then apportioned out as the borrowing country makes progress in "adjusting" its economy to the IMF conditions.

The United States the largest contributor to the IMF's lending program is the leading advocate of strict belt-tightening measures for obtaining aid. "We can't solve the problem if they don't take up to their policies," Sprinkel said of countries that come to the IMF after spending beyond their means.

In a related development Mexico's financially-crippled government won a concession from organized labor to delay any extraordinary across-the-board wage demand until the end of the year, providing much-needed breathing space as it struggles to stem off bankruptcy.

New Boeing 767 takes to the sky

DENVER, Sept. 9 (AP) — United Airlines' sleek new Boeing 767, touted as a jet-age fuel-saver, touched down five minutes early Wednesday to complete its maiden flight from Chicago to Denver.

The twin-jet aircraft sailed to a smooth 1:15 p.m. (1915 GMT) landing at Stapleton International Airport. It was scheduled to land at 1:10 p.m.

Mayor William McNichols led a Denver delegation to greet the \$40.5 million jet, which left Chicago 2 hours and 20 minutes earlier. There were 175 passengers, two pilots and six attendants on board. The plane seats 190 passengers.

Other fuel-saving 767s will begin runs on Thursday to New York's La Guardia Airport, San Francisco and Boston.

United, the United States' largest commercial air carrier, says it will have eight 767s in the air by the end of the year, and a total of 199 on order will be in service by mid-1983.

World warned of escalating trade conflict

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AFP) — Hans Koenig, secretary general of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), has warned that the developed and developing countries alike are facing a "very real" threat of escalating trade conflict.

Calling for a "reconciliation" of international cooperation, he urged Wednesday major trading powers to take advantage of the upcoming ministerial meeting of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) to seek to consolidate past agreements on world trade liberalization and to check mounting protectionist pressures.

Governments alone cannot help the world of its protracted economic recession, he said, adding: "An improvement of the situation will not be effected by governments, but by governments allowing business to play its full role."

The ICC's world-wide membership wants an "open" trading system and "less government interference," he pointed out.

Koenig, 58, of West Germany, was setting out his views on the world crisis in the first

interview he has granted since taking office last July as chief executive of the Paris-based organization.

The ICC represents thousands of business enterprises through national committees and trade associations in over 100 industrial and developing countries.

Analysing the underlying causes of the crisis, Koenig singled out "excessive" public spending and indebtedness. This led governments to siphon money off the markets, "crowding out private enterprise and overburdening the banks," he said.

Large public financing requirements had "excessively hampered" industrial countries' adjustment to changing international conditions upsetting patterns of import-export trade and competition — resulting from the development of the Third World.

"The two oil price shocks have possibly aggravated the problem, but did not create it," Koenig asserted. "Governments have been living beyond their means for a long time, doing things which in themselves might be desirable."

Simultaneously, a squeeze on business earnings had reduced the scope for investment, further impeded by direct or indirect

government regulations or legal obstacles. The result was a wait-and-see stance and more or less pronounced lack of confidence among would-be investors in host countries, he said.

"Without investment there will be no adjustment, and without adjustment no new jobs," the ICC chief said, emphasizing the need for "sound" government budget policies.

Noting that some countries had failed to meet the challenges of technological advance and changing world trade and competition patterns, he said high and rising unemployment was tempting governments to protect existing jobs rather than go in for adjustment needed to create new jobs.

"The pressure is now telling and protectionist measures are cropping up everywhere," he said, describing the protectionism of the 1980s as "more insidious" but no less harmful than in the past.

Koenig said "much hope" was, therefore, pinned on next November's GATT conference in Geneva, which will bring together ministers of GATT contracting parties for the first time in nine years. But he guarded against undue optimism.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

| Authority | Description | Tender Number | Tender Price | Closing Date |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Taif Municipality | Renovating lighting warehouse | — | 200 | Sept. 18 |
| — | Study report and design of water cascades for the Conference Palace, Taif | — | 200 | Sept. 18 |
| Ministry of Education | Articles for Modern Mathematics of elementary and secondary classes: 1402-03 | 3 | 100 | Oct. 13 |

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 21TH DHUL QA'DA 1402/9TH SEPTEMBER, 1982

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

| Berth | Name of Vessel | Agent | Type of Cargo | Arrival |
|-------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|
| 2 | Ryujin Maru | Alfiza | Vehicles | 8.9.82 |
| 3 | Asia Frezzer | O.C.E. | Frozen Chicken | 5.9.82 |
| 4 | Songkhla | S.N.L. | Contra/Gen/Mobiles | 5.9.82 |
| 5 | Mariane Bolten | A.A. | Barley | 3.9.82 |
| 6 | Sea Reliance-1 | Alsbah | Bagged Barley | 5.9.82 |
| 7 | Union Kingston | O.C.E. | Contra/Gen/Marble | 7.9.82 |
| 8 | Magnificence Venture | Algeziyah | Trucks/Flour/MHones | 6.9.82 |
| 9 | John Lyras | S.C.S.A. | Bulk Wheat | 5.9.82 |
| 10 | Pofford | Attar | Gen/Contra | 8.9.82 |
| 11 | Golden Saudia | El Hawi | Loading M/Ty Contr | 6.9.82 |
| 12 | Alaska — II | O.C.E. | Apples | 6.9.82 |
| 13 | Juba | S.A.M.E. | Citrus Fruits | 6.9.82 |
| 14 | Lucia Del Mar | El Hawi | Containers | 7.9.82 |
| 15 | Erkthani | Roloco | Bulk Cement | 2.9.82 |
| 16 | Torm Helen | Alsbah | Bulk Cement | 4.9.82 |
| 17 | Mare Felice | S.C.S.A. | Asbestos in pallets | 9.9.82 |
| 18 | Saudi Taif | M.E.S.A. | Sugar/Polos/Gen. | 30.8.82 |
| 19 | Antiochia | S.F.T.C. | St/Ply/Pipes/Gen. | 6.9.82 |
| 20 | Niki R | Star | Durra | 1.9.82 |
| 21 | Golden Unity | El Hawi | Ty/Timber/Pipes/Gen. | 5.9.82 |
| 22 | Jiffar | Kanoo | Contra/Gen. | 5.9.82 |
| 23 | Serbar Talisman | Barber | Contra/Gen. | 7.9.82 |
| 24 | Roberto | A.E.T. | Canned Drinks/St. | 2.9.82 |
| 25 | Kobe | Shobokshi | Bagged Maize | 29.8.82 |
| 26 | Safina-e-Rehmat | S.C.S.A. | Bagged Durra | 1.9.82 |
| 27 | Australia Frezzer | Star | Reefer | 31.8.82 |

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 21.11.1402/9.9.1982 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

| Berth | Name of Vessel | Agent | Type of Cargo | Arrival |
|-------|-------------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| 1 | Amstelvliet | Orr | Bentonite | 2.9.82 |
| 2 | Alsiho | SMC | Steel/Gen. | 5.9.82 |
| 3 | Alsiyadi | Orr | Steel/Gen. | 5.9.82 |
| 4 | Santa Clara | Gosali | Loading Urea | 5.9.82 |
| 5 | Cape Esan | Alsaada | Steel/Gen. | 4.9.82 |
| 6 | Jag Dharna | General | General | 3.9.82 |
| 7 | Freder Queen | OCE | Frozen Chicken | 7.9.82 |
| 8 | Patricia L | Saita | General | 3.9.82 |
| 9 | Ibn Qutalbah | Kanoo | General | 5.9.82 |
| 10 | Najran | Orr | Steel/Gen. | 7.9.82 |
| 11 | Pacific Exporters | UEP | Steel Prod | 8.9.82 |
| 12 | Fort Calgary | Gulf | Gen/Rice | 8.9.82 |
| 13 | Hellenic Star | Alsaada | General | 7.9.82 |
| 14 | Torn America | General | General | 8.9.82 |
| 15 | Eldim Hope | Alfiza | General | 8.9.82 |
| 16 | Apollon Peak | AET | Gen/Contra | 6.9.82 |
| 17 | Tokl Arrow (DB) | Alsbah | Bulk Cement | 4.9.82 |
| 18 | New Prospect (DB) | Alfiza | Bulk Cement | 28.9.82 |
| 19 | Nishio Maru (DB) | Golba | Bulk Cement | 28.9.82 |

Bangladesh poor bereft of Mideast bonanza

DACC'A, Sept. 9 (Dephnews) — Bangladesh is enjoying financial windfall from its labor exports to the Middle East but the bonanza has yet to trickle down to the poorest of the poor.

Government statistics show that Bangladesh laborers in the Middle East come mostly from the middle and upper-middle classes. The poorer segment of society is virtually left out by the increased national income derived from the overseas labor market.

While the labor export boom has greatly boosted national earnings to the extent that remittances from overseas workers now constitute the second biggest source of foreign

exchange for Bangladesh, this has also further sharpened the income disparities between the economically better off and the poorest segments of society.

Workers from the middle and upper-middle classes have shown greater enterprise and aggressiveness than their counterparts in the lower economic brackets to enter the overseas labor market.

Being generally better educated than their fellow countrymen in the lower economic brackets, the middle and upper-middle class workers are easily trained for the skills required by the overseas jobs.

Bangladesh started ahead of many countries in cashing in on the Middle East labor boom. The manpower exodus from Bangladesh started in the early 1970s and it has shown no signs of abating since.

Like many developing countries eager to send workers to the Middle East, Bangladesh also had its share of the national trauma resulting from the rush to fill the Middle East demand for labor.

Many of its citizens had fallen prey to illegal recruiters or otherwise victims of malpractices in the recruitment business. It was only in 1976 that the government created the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET) in an effort to provide greater governmental protection to overseas workers.

The BMET whipped order into an otherwise chaotic situation dominated by individual recruiters eager to "get a piece" of the Middle East action at all costs.

Between 1976 and 1979, 34 percent of the 58,100 registered Bangladesh migrants to the Middle East were recruited by the BMET.

Move for OPEC parleys denied

JAKARTA, Sept. 9 (AP) — The department of mines and energy denied Thursday reports a special meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will discuss raising oil production levels at a meeting later this month in Abu Dhabi.

A spokesman of the department, Handjoko, said Mines and Energy Minister Subroto was misquoted.

"What the minister said last Monday was that the OPEC monitoring committee meeting on Sept. 20 will discuss oil production levels," Handjoko said.

He said the minister did not make any specific or firm statement on any plans to increase oil production levels at the OPEC meeting. Subroto also said that Indonesia's oil production level will stay at 1.3 million barrels per day in line with the consensus reached among OPEC members.

BRIEFS

TOKYO, (AP) — Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Carreras Ruiz of Cuba arrived Thursday to discuss repayment of Cuban debts to Japanese banks. Ministry of International Trade and Industry officials said, Carreras is to meet with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe and bank officials and businessmen to discuss debt repayments, the officials said.

DUBLIN, (AFP) — Irish Premier Charles Haughey has called for a reinforcement of the European Monetary System (EMS) in the light of uncertainties over the Western banking system. He was speaking at a gathering of the European Democratic Group for Progress, whose members are basically French Gaullists and Irish politicians.

WASHINGTON, (AFP) — Chrysler, the third largest U.S. auto manufacturer, has given a new sign of renewed financial health by buying back its former subsidiary Chrysler Realty Corporation which has 780 dealers' outlets. It sold the firm to Alko, a property investment company, for \$195 million when it hit money troubles in 1979.

CANBERRA, (AFP) — Unemployment

Financial Roundup

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Sept. 9 — The dollar eased in the New York market on Wednesday night after closing on a strong note on the European exchanges on the same day. Profit-taking set in and the dollar fell back, but still remained firm against most currencies.

The bullion markets closed on a low level in the European markets but rose dramatically in New York in news that have left investors and "gold watchers" completely confused. Gold closed at \$483 an ounce in New York after trading at \$459 level in London and Thursday bullion prices continued to firm trading at \$487 and \$9.73 respectively for gold and silver. The volatility of the bullion markets has been the most pronounced during the past week, with swings of between 12 and 13 percent recorded in one day.

On the local markets, Thursday saw rial deposit rates edge up slightly to take the week-fixed rate to 8 1/2 - 9 percent levels and the one-month JIBOR to 9 1/2 - 9 3/4 percent. In the long tenors, the one-year tenor was quoted, and dealt, at 11 1/2 - 11 3/4 percent, but the volume of transactions were small. Dealing was reported in most periods, and the markets were generally more active compared to Wednesday trading. On the exchanges, spot rial dollar rates were quoted at 3.4400-05 on opening, but rose to 3.4402-10 by late afternoon in some hectic trading. Both interbank and commercial transactions were up compared to Wednesday volumes as the markets continued to perceive that the dollar was still

strong on the European exchanges.

Euro-dollar deposit rates were generally stable at 10 1/2 - 10 1/4 percent for the one-month tenor and 12 1/2 - 13 percent levels for the one year. The Federal Reserve "Fed fund" prime lending rate closed at 9 percent levels Wednesday night in New York, slightly down from Tuesday's 9 3/4 percent levels, but the money markets were convinced that September would continue to see a large rise in the money supply figures for the U.S. which would keep Euro-dollar rates high.

On the European exchanges, the British pound had a mixed day with highs of 1.7310 being reached but also falling to 1.7100 at one stage before the Bank of England stepped in to help sterling. The French franc fell to 7.1310 levels and traded at that range on Thursday despite French Central Bank support. The dollar in general was firm and there were unconfirmed rumors that several countries, including the USSR were entering into speculative forward purchases of dollars, especially on the Chicago markets which are now playing a crucial role in the financial markets of the world. In other currency news, the German mark traded at 2.48.93 to 2.49.00 little changed from Wednesday levels, while the Swiss franc fell to 2.1230 from 2.1210 levels.

LONDON (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| London | 472.50 |
| Paris | 419.41 |
| Frankfurt | 474.00 |
| Zurich | 466.50 |
| Hong Kong | 485.10 |

Bonn to revise growth target

BUNN, Sept. 9 (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said the economic forecasts on which the government's budget plans are based will probably have to be scrapped.

"There are many grounds for believing the forecasts for this year and for next year must be withdrawn," he said in a State of the Nation speech to parliament.

Last official forecasts, published in the government's gazette in January, projected real economic growth of one to 1.5 percent and an average unemployment rate of 7 percent.

The 1983 budget draft assumes 3 percent real economic growth next year. But Economy Minister Otto Lambrecht said in July this estimate must be "seen as an 'optimistic upper limit' and forecast unemployment rising to at least 1.85 million on average in 1983."

In his speech, Schmidt said the government would not shun drawing the necessary lessons from revised forecasts to be presented by its council of economic advisers in a special report in mid-October. However, he said, West Germany is in better economic shape than most countries.

Schmidt said unemployment was also lower than in most countries, with 6.5 percent of all employed and self-employed workers out of jobs against over 8 percent in France,

12 percent in Britain, and almost 10 percent in the U.S.

A labor ministry spokesman said the better-known 7.4 percent rate published for August, representing almost 1.8 million jobless, related only to employed workers and excluded the self-employed.

Schmidt said the balance of payments is healthy again, and many at the IMF World Bank meeting in Toronto this week pinned their hopes on West Germany, as well as on Japan, helping to pull the world out of recession.

Qur'an reciting clock on sale

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (AFP) — Japan has come up with another multi-purpose timepiece — a clock that recites the Qur'an.

Sasakura Ltd., employing about 15 workers and headed by a Pakistani, has sold over 1 million models, mostly to the Middle East.

The most popular version, shaped in the form of the Grand Mosque in Makkah, calls worshippers to prayer five times a day, and another model recites a different verse of the Qur'an each hour.

The clocks are available in four different colors. "Our biggest market is naturally the Middle East," explained an executive of the company, which has annual sales of 2 million dollars.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:30 p.m. Thursday

| | Cash | Transfer |
|------------------------|--------|----------|
| Bahraini Dinar | 9.10 | 9.13 |
| Bangladesh Taka | — | 15.40 |
| Belgian Franc (1,000) | — | 72.10 |
| Canadian Dollar | — | 280.00 |
| Deutsche Mark (100) | 138.60 | 138.35 |
| Dutch Guilder (100) | 126.55 | 126.26 |
| Egyptian Pound | 2.35 | 3.40 |
| French Franc (100) | 93.50 | 93.70 |
| French Franc (100) | 49.15 | 49.30 |
| Greek Drachma (1,000) | 48.50 | 48.98 |
| Indian Rupee (100) | — | 35.77 |
| Israeli Lira (100) | — | — |
| Italian Lira (10,000) | 24.80 | 24.60 |
| Japanese Yen (1,000) | — | 13.30 |
| Jordanian Dinar | 9.67 | 9.62 |
| Kuwaiti Dinar | 11.88 | 11.84 |
| Lebanese Lira (100) | 78.00 | 77.32 |
| Moroccan Dirham (100) | 54.50 | 55.95 |
| Pakistan Rupee (100) | — | 28.20 |
| Philippines Peso (100) | — | 40.45 |
| Pound Sterling | 5.96 | 5.935 |
| Saudi Riyal (100) | 94.00 | 94.56 |
| Singapore Dollar (100) | — | 159.95 |
| Spanish Peseta (1,000) | — | 30.68 |
| Swiss Franc (100) | 163.00 | 162.45 |
| Syrian Lira (100) | 58.80 | 59.95 |
| Turkish Lira (1,000) | — | — |
| U.S. Dollar | 3.45 | 3.44 |
| Yemeni Riyal (100) | 75.00 | 75.20 |

Selling Price

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10 Tolas bar 6,100

Dimes 1,620

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6441000, Jeddah.

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Labor scores upset win

Dutch vote for center-right setup

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, Sept. 9 (AP) — The Labor Party scored an upset win over Premier Andreas Van Agt's Christian Democrats in Wednesday's national election race for parliamentary seats. But impressive gains by conservative Liberal Party laid the groundwork for a center-right coalition anyway.

Labor, led by former Premier Joop Den Uyl, won 47 of parliament's 150 seats, a gain of 3, and the Christian Democrats (CDA) dropped 3 seats to end up with 45, according to final unofficial returns.

But the most significant gains were scored by the right-wing Liberals (VVD), whose jump from 26 to 36 seats gave it the likely role of CDA's partner in a possible center-right coalition. Voter turnout reached 80.7 percent of 10.1 million eligible voters.

Final tabulations by the national election service gave the Labor Party 30.4 percent of the vote, the Christian Democrats 29.3 percent, the right-wing Liberals 23.1 percent

and the left-of-center Democrats '66 Party 4.3 percent.

Eight other splinter and special interest parties shared in another 1.4 percent of the vote to gain seats. A further 1.5 percent of the vote went to parties which did not succeed in winning any seats.

Den Uyl's Labor Party comeback, staged after the Laborites walked out of a center-left cabinet last May, threatened a protracted and bitter struggle to form the Netherlands' 19th postwar cabinet. The winner of the most seats customarily gets the first chance of forming a government in the Netherlands.

But Labor's foreign and domestic policy differences with CDA and political distance from the VVD would make a Labor-dominated cabinet with either doubtful in this nation where no single party has garnered a governing majority this century.

Van Agt has repeatedly stressed his preference for a government in coalition with the Liberals, who share his fiscal conservatism.

and proposed stiff medicine for the ailing Dutch economy.

The Liberals also want Dutch deployment of NATO's new Cruise medium-range nuclear missiles, whose deployment Van Agt also leans toward, according to government observers.

But the feisty Den Uyl, who has vehemently rejected deployment on any terms, relishes a battle and announced late Wednesday night that Labor as the biggest party would "take the initiative" in trying to form a new cabinet.

He applauded "the strong comeback of Labor" and maintained that "a government with or without us has to reckon with a strong and self-conscious Labor Party."

But even Den Uyl, a 63-year-old economist, acknowledged that "the VVD as the biggest winner, has to be involved in the (cabinet) formation process."

Van Agt held out little hope for a place for Labor in the upcoming cabinet.

Coalition partners given notice

Schmidt dares opposition to topple him

BONN, Sept. 9 (Agencies) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, seeking to end growing doubts over his government's future, Thursday challenged the conservative opposition to try to topple him and defied his junior coalition partners to quit.

In a state of the nation speech to parliament laying bare deep rifts in his left-liberal coalition, Schmidt said Free Democratic Party (FDP) ministers who disagreed with his policies should resign. FDP leader and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher replied that negotiations this autumn on next year's budget shortfall would determine his party's future in the government.

Schmidt said West Germans were fed up with daily "rumors and tactical moves" over the government's future and had a right to a clear answer. He urged Christian Democratic (CDU) opposition leader Helmut Kohl to put a so-called constructive motion of no confidence to oust the government and elect an alternative chancellor.

Speaking after the chancellor, Kohl said Schmidt had long since lost the confidence of voters, and hinted that he might use the procedure to try to oust the government after regional elections in Hesse on Sept. 26 and Bavaria on Oct. 10. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD) seems set to lose both polls heavily. The SPD has fallen to around 30 percent in national opinion polls, adding to pressure on the FDP to desert the coalition.

Political analysts said the raw tone of Thursday's exchanges between the two government parties was unprecedented in the coalition's 13-year history.

In a passage of his speech clearly aimed at Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, an FDP member who has speculated publicly about an end to the coalition, Schmidt said the only course for those who disagreed was to quit. "And the chancellor knows that departing people should not be stopped," he added.

Criticizing ambivalent remarks by Free

Democrats who have hinted they want another government, he said: "Those who want a change should say so openly and honestly."

Schmidt said he would not be steamrollered into resigning but would serve out his mandate.

His two-hour address, was greeted by silence from the Free Democrats. Kohl later described the address "a speech not on the state of the nation but on the state of Chancellor Schmidt."

On West Germany's flagging economy, Schmidt said the nation had a better chance of emerging from the economic crisis than "most other countries" but warned that high unemployment worldwide would undoubtedly lead to increased protectionism and hence restrictions on German exports.

He said West Germany could not expect to see a significant drop in unemployment even with an eventual upturn in the economy.

From next year

NATO to deploy missiles

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9 (AFP) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is resolved to press ahead with its program for deploying new U.S. missiles in Europe from next year, while continuing negotiations with Moscow on the "zero option" — non-deployment of NATO missiles in exchange for the dismantling of Soviet SS-20s.

This was disclosed Wednesday by a top U.S. official, who was to remain anonymous, after a meeting of the special consultative group of NATO. The group, chaired by the U.S. State Department's European affairs chief, Richard Burt, is preparing for the resumption of the year-old U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on the reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles, in October.

NATO adopted a modernization plan in December 1979 for deployment of 108 Pershing-2 rockets and 464 Cruise missiles in Europe — a total of 572 nuclear warheads — to counterbalance the Soviet triple-headed SS-20 missiles. According to Burt, 324 SS-20s — making 972 warheads — have already been installed at 36 launch bases.

According to Burt, three of the Soviet bases had been built since mid-March when Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev announced a "moratorium" on new missiles, and two others were currently under construction. He said: "We discussed at some

length requirements for verifying an INF (intermediate-range nuclear forces) agreement, a critical element of any arms control agreement."

"The Soviet proposals, while precluding the Western modernization program, would not require the Soviet Union to destroy a single SS-20. We continue to press for the mutual and total elimination of an entire class of the INF missiles."

"At the same time, the alliance is moving ahead with its implementation program, which calls for the deployment of Pershing-2 and ground-launched Cruise missiles. The Soviet Union can be in no doubt about the seriousness of our approach. We hope they will return to Geneva with constructive responses," Burt said.

SS-20 missiles, with a range of 5,000 kilometers, are among the weapons the Soviet Union and the United States are seeking to control at negotiations in Geneva.

Installation of Western missiles to counter the SS-20s is scheduled to begin in Dec. 1983, with full deployment projected for completion by 1988 in five countries, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. Sites have been chosen in four countries, but the Netherlands has suspended deployment plans because of strong internal opposition.

Bone marrow transplant is successful

MADISON, Wisconsin, Sept. 9 (AP) — A bone marrow transplant procedure using cloned "factory" cells to combat a host-donor tissue revolt has been performed successfully for the first time, doctors at University Hospital and Clinics said Wednesday.

In regular bone marrow transplants for leukemia victims, immunologically matched donor marrow is used and chemotherapy is given afterward, to prevent dangerous immunological reactions between host and donor tissue. However, doctors could not use post-transplant chemotherapy on Ed Dunn, 8, of Vergennes, Vermont, because of existing brain damage that might have been aggravated by further chemotherapy.

University of Wisconsin doctors Michael Trigg and Richard Hong said they perfected a technique using a monoclonal antibody isolated by a University of California-Los Angeles doctor to destroy immune cells in the donor bone marrow.

By using it on the marrow before injecting it into the child, they did not have to give him chemotherapy after. They say in the future they may be able to use the technique to help children for whom a matched donor cannot be found.

Leukemia is a cancer on the bone marrow, which manufactures blood cells. During a transplant, marrow from a donor is injected into a patient whose own marrow has been destroyed by cancer-fighting radiation and chemotherapy.

Man intrudes Buckingham Palace

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP) — A man dashed through the main gate of Buckingham Palace carrying a knife and a Starter's pistol Wednesday but was captured by police before he could gain access to the royal residence, the British domestic news agency Press Association reported.

Scotland Yard confirmed that an unemployed London man, John Derek Lawrence, 25, was arrested and charged with "possession of an offensive weapon outside Buckingham Palace."

Queen Elizabeth II and other members of the royal family were at their Balmoral Castle retreat in Scotland at the time of the arrest, a Buckingham Palace spokesman said.



HEROIN LAB: Sicilian police inspecting laboratory equipment in a heroin producing laboratory near Palermo on Wednesday. Sicily has become the undisputed center of drug trafficking in the Mediterranean. Investigators say more than half of the heroin that reaches the United States comes from Sicily.

Top aide exposes Moi cabinet rift

NAIROBI, Sept. 9 (Agencies) — A top government leader exposed an apparent rift in President Daniel Arap Moi's cabinet Wednesday by charging that some ministers were disloyal to Moi.

Stanley Oloitipit, culture and social services minister and the most influential Masai tribesman in Kenyan public life, asserted some cabinet members supported the late President Jomo Kenyatta more than his successor, Moi. He did not elaborate.

Speaking at a literacy day rally, Oloitipit urged Moi to rid his cabinet of disloyal members. It was the first indication of dissension within Moi's cabinet since the Aug. 1 abortive coup by low-ranking members of the Kenya Air Force. Last month, a member of parliament was detained without charges and another had his passport seized.

Moi has not commented on discord in the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU). But he publicly rebuked one member for "shooting his mouth off." A party leadership dispute in the Kiambu district just

north of Nairobi has stimulated factional rivalry in KANU, which became the country's only legal political party through a constitutional amendment last June.

Meanwhile, the former Kenya Air Force headquarters at Eastleigh, Nairobi, has been renamed "Moi Air Base." A sign with the new name has been put up at the base's main gate. Alongside is another bearing the colors and emblem of the 3rd battalion of the Kenya Army. The battalion was previously based at Nakuru, 155 kilometers northwest of here.

According to unconfirmed reports the air base at Nanyuki, 200 kilometers to the north, which was also involved in last month's coup attempt, has been renamed Laikipia Base. President Moi disbanded the former Kenya Air Force on Aug. 21, exactly three weeks after its personnel had tried to topple his government. Former K.A.F. head Maj. Gen. P.M. Kariuki is reported to be in custody following the uprising. The commander of the new aviation force is Maj. Gen. Abdul Muhammad.

Life longest in Iceland, figures show

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 9 (AP) — U.N. statistics indicate that life is longest in Iceland and shortest in Ethiopia.

The 1980 U.N. *Demographic Yearbook*, issued Wednesday, says a girl born in Iceland in the 1977-78 period can expect to live 79.3 years but a boy born in Ethiopia in the 1975-1980 period can expect to live only 37.5 years.

The 973-page volume shows that a boy born in Iceland in 1977-78 has a life expectancy of 73 years and a girl born in Ethiopia in 1975-1980 a life expectancy of 40.5 years. Women generally live longer than men.

Niger in West Africa is shown to have the highest birth rate — 51.4 births a year per 1,000 population for 1975-80 — and West Germany the lowest birth rate — 0.5 per 1,000 population in 1980.

The Maldives, independent islands in the Indian Ocean, are listed as having the highest divorce rate — 9.2 divorce per 1,000 population in 1979 — and Dominica, a British island in the Caribbean Sea, as having the lowest — zero. Others showing high divorce rates are the United States with 5.2 and the Soviet Union with 3.5, both in 1980.

Gibraltar is credited with the highest marriage rate — 16.9 marriages per 1,000 population in 1978 — and Equatorial Guinea in West Africa with the lowest — 0.8 marriages a year per 1,000 population in 1975-1980.

Japan books row ends

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (AFP) — China and South Korea Thursday softened their positions on the Japanese textbooks issue and Peking stated that Tokyo had offered to correct the offending passages in the history books this year.

The response by Seoul and Peking apparently ends the two-month-old diplomatic dispute over the controversial revised passages, which had put a better light on Japanese imperialism in Asia before and during World War II.

In Tokyo, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi said that the textbook issue had come to an end and his ministry had made strenuous efforts to explain the views and intentions of the Japanese government.

Early Australia election demanded

CANBERRA, Sept. 9 (R) — Australia's opposition Labor Party said Thursday an early election must be called following an official commission's revelation of massive tax evasion and organized crime.

The demand for an election a year ahead of schedule demonstrated how deeply the scandal created by the royal commission's findings have affected Australian politics.

Until the scandal broke two weeks ago Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser was widely believed to be contemplating calling a snap election, probably in November. This was because Australia's serious economic problems are expected to worsen by next year.

But the Liberal-National Party government has been pushed on to the defensive by the royal commission reports. These alleged

that government legal officers failed to stop a tax evasion fraud worth thousands of millions of dollars and that the police were incapable of combating a powerful national crime syndicate.

Labor party leader Bill Hayden, who previously opposed an early election, told reporters Thursday: "The people of Australia want this national humiliation cleaned up." He said Australians must make a judgment on the scandal, adding: "That judgment can only be made one way — by Mr. Fraser calling an election." Fraser quickly rejected the challenge, saying Hayden was inconsistent.

Meanwhile, in Brisbane police said an arson attack had caused serious damage to the Queensland office of the Ship Painters and Dockers Union.

From page one

Arab leaders

Arabs, including a future independent Palestinian state. Instead, the sources added, the summit proposed that "if Israel accepts all the other Arab conditions" the United Nations Security Council should guarantee the right of "all peoples of the region (implicitly including Israel) to live in peace."

In return, Israel would be expected to withdraw from the West Bank, the Arab part of Jerusalem, the annexed Golan Heights, minister and president of Kashmir's ruling political party, the National Conference.

Other survivors were Sheikh Abdullah's widow, Begum Akbar Jahan Abdullah, two other sons and two daughters.

Sheikh Abdullah had been a singular force in mountainous Kashmir state for 50 years since founding the National Conference political party in 1932. While imbued with the ideals of Indian independence leaders, Sheikh Abdullah was first and foremost a champion of Kashmir.

His frequent battles with New Delhi won semi-autonomy for Kashmir, but cost him a quarter of his life in jail or exile elsewhere in India.

Sheikh Abdullah's death could spark a power struggle between his son Farooq, and his son-in-law, Gulam Muhammad Shah, 62. Shah long was considered Abdullah's heir apparent, but the Sheikh cast him aside, 18 months ago in favor of the politically untested Farooq.

Gunsman fall

The plan was almost spoiled earlier Thursday morning when the gunman telephoned the crisis group claiming one of the hostages had tried to commit suicide, the minister said.

They refused a demand that he should be placed outside the building to be taken to hospital, and insisted that medicines should be sent in. Furgler said he feared this would upset the regular routine which had been established for the food deliveries.

In negotiations during the previous days of the siege, the government had obtained the release of eight of the 13 hostages originally taken and a 48-hour extension of the deadline first set for Wednesday morning. But since the four gunmen were left with just five hostages Wednesday, negotiators found they were getting no further, and the government decided time was running out, the justice minister said.

During negotiations, the gunman demanded safe conduct out of the building, \$1.4 million and a flight to take them out of Switzerland, the Swiss justice minister said. They mentioned Kenya and Albania as possible destinations. This was in addition to their original demands, made in a note, thrown from the embassy Monday, which included the dismantling of prison camps in Poland and an end to "repression" of the Polish people.

Furgler appealed to the Polish government not to use the affair as a pretext to move against opposition groups in Poland.

Sheikh Abdullah

The Sheikh's health had been failing for three months. His last struggle began with Sunday's heart attack.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Monday made a special visit to Kashmir to visit him. Rare heart drugs unavailable in India were flown in from London. But he remained in a critical condition, Wednesday, anticipating the end, most businessmen in Srinagar closed their shops. Mrs. Gandhi will attend the funeral Friday.

Meanwhile, Indian armed forces were put on the alert along the line of control with Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir, following the death of the Sheikh.

The alert was purely precautionary and would last until the end of the 11-day mourning period declared by the state government. The Indian Central government

Thursday took the unusual steps of closing all its offices and declaring two days of mourning by the entire nation for the Sheikh.

GLOBAL WEATHER

| | C | F | Max | Min | C | F | Max | Min |
|----------------|----|----|-----|-----|--------|---|-----|-----|
| Amsterdam | 13 | 55 | 19 | 66 | cloudy | | | |
| Athens | 22 | 72 | 33 | 91 | clear | | | |
| Bahrein | 28 | 82 | 38 | 100 | clear | | | |
| Bangkok | 26 | 79 | 27 | 81 | clear | | | |
| Berlin | 10 | 50 | 21 | 70 | clear | | | |
| Brussels | 8 | 46 | 22 | 72 | clear | | | |
| Buenos Aires | 17 | 63 | 27 | 81 | clear | | | |
| Cairo | 21 | 70 | 33 | 91 | clear | | | |
| Caracas | 19 | 66 | 26 | 82 | clear | | | |
| Chicago | 9 | 48 | 24 | 75 | cloudy | | | |
| Copenhagen | 11 | 52 | 19 | 66 | clear | | | |
| Dublin | 11 | 52 | 18 | 64 | clear | | | |
| Frankfurt | 11 | 52 | 24 | 75 | clear | | | |
| Geneva | 11 | 52 | 20 | 68 | clear | | | |
| Helsinki | 11 | 52 | 13 | 55 | cloudy | | | |
| Hong Kong | 27 | 81 | 31 | 88 | clear | | | |
| Jakarta | 23 | 73 | 32 | 90 | cloudy | | | |
| Kuala Lumpur | 23 | 73 | 32 | 90 | clear | | | |
| London | 15 | 59 | 22 | 72 | clear | | | |
| Los Angeles | 20 | 68 | 23 | 73 | cloudy | | | |
| Madrid | 13 | 55 | 31 | 88 | clear | | | |
| Manila | 23 | 73 | 30 | 86 | rain | | | |
| Mexico City | 12 | 54 | 24 | 75 | clear | | | |
| Miami | 27 | 81 | 31 | 88 | cloudy | | | |
| Montreal | 5 | 41 | 19 | 66 | cloudy | | | |
| Moscow | 8 | 46 | 19 | 66 | clear | | | |
| New Delhi | 22 | 81 | 37 | 99 | clear | | | |
| New York | 16 | 61 | 20 | 68 | cloudy | | | |
| Nicosia | 20 | 68 | 24 | 75 | clear | | | |
| Oslo | 6 | 43 | 16 | 61 | clear | | | |
| Paris | 13 | 55 | 23 | 73 | clear | | | |
| Peking | 16 | 61 | 29 | 84 | clear | | | |
| Rio de Janeiro | 12 | 54 | 24 | 75 | cloudy | | | |
| Rome | 17 | 63 | 23 | 73 | rain | | | |
| Sao Francisco | 12 | 54 | 17 | 63 | clear | | | |
| Seoul | 17 | 63 | 28 | 82 | clear | | | |
| Singapore | 26 | 79 | 31 | 88 | cloudy | | | |
| Stockholm | 9 | 48 | 16 | 61 | clear | | | |
| Sydney | 12 | 54 | 20 | 68 | clear | | | |
| Taipei | 26 | 79 | 34 | 93 | clear | | | |
| Tokyo | 22 | 72 | 29 | 84 | clear | | | |
| Toronto | 9 | 48 | 18 | 64 | clear | | | |
| Vancouver | 15 | 59 | 19 | 66 | cloudy | | | |
| Vienna | 18 | 64 | 21 | 70 | clear | | | |